

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works  
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating  
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

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By Dr. J. H. SENNER.

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DR. J. H. SENNER, . . . . . Editor  
COL. JOHN F. HOBBS, . . . . . Associate Editor  
E. B. ROMMEL, . . . . . Assistant Editor  
JAS. C. DUFF, S. B., . . . . . Technical Editor  
and Chief Chemist

HEAD OFFICES:  
150 Nassau Street, New York City.  
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

WESTERN OFFICE,  
Chicago: ROOM 424, Rialto Bldg., 135-153 Van  
Buren St. THOS. DUNDERDALE, Manager.

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## CONTENTS.

(Full Table of Contents on Page 18.)

Our National banks are too much given to  
the stock jobbing habit. Some day a panic  
will catch and kill some of them.

## THE SEED AND OIL WAIT- ING GAME.

The Southern cotton oil mills are gradually  
opening up. The price of seed somewhat re-  
ceded, and the lower rate per ton gave the  
mills a better working basis. The gradual  
slipping of cotton downward in the price  
scale limbered the haughtiness of the farmers  
and pushed before their eyes the suggestion  
that seed would follow. There was, therefore,  
a disposition to release the seed at a lower  
price than that demanded a month ago. The  
result has been a drop of \$2 to \$3 per ton in  
the seed market.

Those mills which held off from buying un-  
til now have more than paid for the time  
which it will take to catch up. The lull also  
gave the mill owners time to think, and gave  
the anomalous conditions of the seed and the  
oil market time to work out their own situa-  
tions in the finessing between buyer and  
seller.

We have always taken the hopeful view of  
the cotton oil market, especially as to that of  
prime oil. We are still of the opinion that  
those who have waited will profit thereby  
when the seemingly inevitable break comes.  
We have not seen, and do not now see any  
market or warehouse reason for a pulling  
down of the prime oil market. Crude oil  
should profit by the factors which control the  
finer product, but crude oil is nervous.

The Newberry (S. C.) and other cottonseed  
mills have, after the manner of our suggestion  
in a previous issue, exchanged fertilizer for  
seed to the contiguous farmer. The mills  
thus found a market for their by-product  
while using it for cash in the purchase of  
seed. The farmers made a better trade by  
this exchange, and so did the mills who made  
such swaps. The grade of fertilizer and the  
quantities given in our editorial were used  
as the basis of the exchange.

Though trading has been slack because of  
the disposition of both buyers and sellers to  
hold off the cottonseed oil situation is strong,  
the lard situation is strong, and the ultimate  
movements of these products in the near fu-  
ture should, naturally, feel that situation.

We do not think that the market will reek  
with sensational trading, but we do expect  
both lard and prime cotton oil to move on a  
higher market than that which now prevails.  
The pressure is upwards. An evidence of the  
holding off of foreign buyers in this market

is disclosed in the fact that our exports of  
cottonseed fell from 402,737 lbs. in September  
to 1,840 lbs. for September of this year, and  
our exports of cottonseed oil cake and oil cake  
meal from 52,648,634 lbs. for September,  
1899, to 6,625,538 lbs. for last September. The  
anticipation of a short prime crop in this  
country as well as the more extensive domestic  
use of cake and meal for stock feeding had an  
appreciable effect upon these exports. The  
buyers must at some time cease fencing with  
the mills and get down to the actual basis of  
trade. Then the real position of everything  
will come to the surface.

## THE EFFECT ON CANNED MEATS.

Germany's meat prohibition against the out-  
side world will, in so far as canned meats are  
concerned, affect canned corned beef more  
than it will ordinary canned boiled meats.  
Ships are large users of the plain "boiled"  
canned meat, and that can always be held in  
the ship's hold for use on the return voyage.  
It is the canned red corned beef which will  
feel the brunt of the new meat act of Ger-  
many because there had grown up quite a  
demand for this kind of tinned stuff in the in-  
terior of Germany.

The United States have not felt the prohi-  
bition alone. The factories of Australia have  
experienced some of the effects of this re-  
strictive legislation. Other markets have  
opened for these products, and hence a nor-  
mal state of trade has been maintained for  
the canners of both countries.

It is a strange fact, but nevertheless true,  
that Germany, as a government, has shut out  
canned beef, and yet Germany, also as a gov-  
ernment, has been buying canned beef of  
both us and of Australia for her army in  
China. So brisk has been the call upon the  
Antipodean factories that grass-fed beeves  
have been run up to \$40 per head, which is  
the highest price realized in that country for  
twelve years.

When peace comes in China, Germany may,  
and doubtless will, close the door, and the  
canned meat incident without even a blush at  
her admission as a buyer of army supplies  
that there are not the stock or the facilities  
in the Fatherland to supply this class of food  
or at the further admission that the canned  
beef article of American manufacture is good  
enough to at least give a Teuton strength and  
health enough to lick a dozen Chinamen in an

advance on Pekin. Trade will feel the closing of the German market unless the Eastern affair lasts long enough to open the hungry mouths of other markets. German colonial residents are hammering at the door of the parent from all quarters. What effect this effort will have in relaxing or modifying the imperial decree of exclusion remains to be seen. We fear that the iron hand will close at least until the hungry populace unlock the spring which will release the grip and thus let in the cheaper food for the people.

### ARMOUR & COMPANY.

The consolidation of the immense interests of Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Co., this week consummates the alliance of enterprises which have virtually been one for the last two years. They have in no sense been one in ownership, but they have in general policy, with a name which was almost identical, so much so as to be the cause of constant confusion to those who were not actual wholesale purchasers of "Armour" goods.

This amalgamation of two large trade interests cannot but be of mutual benefit to each party to the consolidation. The public will see or feel no change, and competitors will hardly know, from a competitive standpoint, that any change has taken place.

As the consolidation does not involve the closing of factories nor the limiting of the output of any plant, no center will be adversely affected by the change. In fact the house of Armour & Co. will rather tend to extend than to contract its business. Every factory will continue to run full handed and on full time. The combined forces will extend instead of restrict business.

### PITTSBURG'S GREAT FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which takes place from 16th-19th inst., is going to be a big thing. General Manager Simon O'Donnell, of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards, makes the following statement to us:

There will be reduced rates on all the Passenger Association lines to the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show on November 16, 17, 18 and 19. To be able to get this reduced rate the following instructions should be followed:

"Ask for certificate ticket to the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which can be procured by any one, at the stations of all Passenger Association Railroad Lines in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and the South.

"Tickets good on the going trip November 18th, to 18th, inclusive, and good for the return trip until November 22d.

"Certificates for return tickets, subject to printed conditions thereon, will be collected and signed by J. P. Beal, Secretary, at the East End Hotel, Central Stock Yards, Pittsburg, November 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Now, don't miss this great free exhibition of fancy fat stock, for which a grand entry, particularly of the best cattle, hogs and sheep in the country is assured. Pass the above to your neighbor and tell him to go also. You can feel assured of seeing the choicest grades of beef cattle ever shown in this country. You'll see representative stock people also—and some hogs and lambs.

### THAT LIPTON "PORK CORNER."

Lipton let them down easy. His generous treatment of "Shorts" on October 31 showed him to be as gallant in a pork "corner" as he is in an international cup race. Sir Thomas might have taken his bag around and have brutally asked the "Shorts" to fill it at arbitrary prices, but he didn't. Therein he deserves another "loving cup," and we suggest that the Chicago provision pit memorialize his refusal to "squeeze" and to demand his price for his "pound of flesh" by giving him a testimonial of the appreciation of his noble treatment of the over sold "Shorts."

### IN OLD MADRID.

Madrid is not exactly preparing to "pour oil upon the troubled waters" but this ancient city of Spain is in the market for an annual supply of tallow and oil. Tenders are being called by the Madrid Corporation for the city's annual supply of oils for the three years ending December 31, 1903.

The time allowed for contractors to file their estimates is too short for American concerns to bid. Bids must be in by Nov. 1, or, as the Castilian form of notice puts it, "ten days before the 10th of November."

It is doubtful if our contractors would care to give a price now which must hold good for three years in the face of the changeable conditions of the oil and tallow market, and of the uncertainty of the prices of live stock. The Corporation of Madrid invites tenders for about 30,000 pesetas (\$4,500) worth of oil, tallow, tar, paints and varnishes to be supplied annually for the next three years.

The Spanish system of three-year contracts would not be popular in this country with either corporations or contractors. Both prefer, from experience, the more certain advantages of the annual contract.

It appears that the chief hitch in the way of settlement of points between the Chicago Board of Trade and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies is not the question of compensation for the market quotations of the board, although the two parties to the controversy are \$28,000 apart in their views of the worth of the service annually. The telegraph companies have so far flatly refused to treat for the quotations if they are not to be allowed to distribute them in Chicago as well as elsewhere. This promises to be the sticking point, as the Board of Trade is under control with the Cleveland Telegraph Company, which has been given the exclusive privilege of distributing the quotations in the down-town district. "We are not only under a legal obligation to the Cleveland Telegraph Company," said a director of the board, "but also under a moral obligation. That company has rendered us valuable assistance in our fight on the bucket shops. In fact, it would have been impossible to have carried the fight so far towards a successful issue if it had not been for the services of this company in distributing the quotations to firms in Chicago which are entitled to them. If this company can afford to pay upwards of \$12,000 a year rental for the privilege of distributing the quotations here in Chicago, the right for the rest of the country certainly ought to be worth \$52,000 a year, the sum asked of the old telegraph companies."

### INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Range cattlemen, sheepmen and feeders should see to it that their part of the coming International Live Stock Exposition will be the big end of the show. The exposition is gotten up primarily for them, and they should take advantage of the liberal premiums offered, and show their interest in this effort in their behalf. The exposition will attract large numbers of Christmas meat buyers, and a good market will thus be afforded exhibitors. The grand opportunity to compare notes on feeding, the instructive lessons on both breeding and feeding will be worth the attendance alone. Prepare some cattle, hogs and sheep and attend the exposition, and see that your neighbors and friends know all about it.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, in speaking of the International Live Stock Exposition, said the interest manifested by the feeders, breeders, farmers and live stock people generally throughout the country and Canada, where I have recently been, is enormous. In point of attendance there will undoubtedly be more people than have ever before visited a fat stock and breeding show. There have been several years of prosperous conditions amongst the people interested in such a show, and more attention is being paid to better breeding, and feeding is being more scientifically followed by the average man. I look upon this exposition as one of the most timely events in the history of the live stock business, and a fitting ending to the century that has possibly seen more development in live stock than any other era, and at a time when prices are good for all of the best qualities of live stock. It will mark an epoch in the history of this business that will be quoted throughout the twentieth century.

### Special Inducements for Exhibitors.

Col. D. O. Lively, publicity man of the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago the first week in December next, informs us that special inducements have been offered Texas cattlemen to show what they have.

Rule 90 provides that animals to compete in classes 178 and 183 inclusively must have been bred in the southwest district, which is composed of the following states: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and that part of Texas and Old Mexico lying north of the United States quarantine line. You will understand that I am referring to carload lots, in which two distinctive classes have been made, i.e., Feeding and Fed cattle. It will be necessary to prove that cattle in Fed Class have been bred in the district, as provided, but there is no limit as to the place of feeding.

Rule 91 provides that animals to compete in classes 184 and 189 inclusive must have been bred in the Southern District, which is composed of all that part of the United States and Mexico lying south of the United States quarantine line. The knowledge of the quality of cattle in Texas will readily show you that this state will win the premiums in the four sorts of classes mentioned.

It is the opinion of those having the exposition in charge that a more favorable opportunity was never afforded the Texas cattlemen to show the live-stock world what he has and what can be done with cattle raised in this country.

### Reduced Rate to Chicago.

The Southwestern Passenger Traffic Bureau announces a one-fare plus \$2-rate to the International Live Stock Exposition from Denver, Kansas City, Hannibal, St. Louis, Memphis and all territory south. The show will, from the present outlook, be the largest aggregation of live stock ever placed on exhibition in this country.



## AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

I.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

Geographically all of the States of our country form one big piece of land with a great arterial stream coming through the center of the system, two great mountain vertebral ranges up and down its back west of the Mississippi, and with huge humps of mountains here and there all over its Atlantic slope.

Territorially this immense area which extends from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from ocean to ocean is called the United States of America is one.

Industrially, it is divided into two parts. It is not cut in twain by any great divide which can be seen by the naked eye; not by any river, or mountain, or lakes; not by any parallels of longitude or latitude nor by any line in the written law or by the politics, social customs or legendary traditions of the people is it divided. But, as an industrial fact, our country is, from the live stock, meat and provision standpoint divided into two great halves from north to south.

### The Commercial Trade Line.

I shall now treat on the Eastern half of America's great live stock and meat domain. In doing so I may not follow the commercial line just as it has been drawn by the automatic adjustment of trade and of its manufacturing enterprises.

If you will travel with me throughout the Eastern domain of Uncle Sam's meat and provision industries and keep your attention close to the data of my memorandum book you will marvel at the wealth of resource which we will discover and agree with me that many of the notable leaves of the history of our industrial life have either been torn from the book or have not been written. I shall endeavor to supply the omission.

### Passing Them in Review.

I shall at least pass the live stock and dead meat industries of this section of our resourceful country in review that those who will may see what come out of the famous old farms and hills of New England, from the laps of the fertile hills and valleys of Middle States and from the green slopes and the verdured plains of most of Dixie. I will take you with me also among those wondrous States in our Eastern domain which formed the frontier line and early homes of those aggressive sons of our forefathers who hewed out our early colonial history among forests, savages and wild beasts and who, while the smoke of battle yet curled upwards towards the throne of the God of liberty and the blood of the colonial settler still dripped from the tomahawks of wild Indians that desecrated his all, was

Col. Hobbs begins in this week's issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER his series of articles upon the above subject. The high encomiums of the trade, both here and abroad, commending the ability and thoroughness of this writer's portrayal of the Western live stock and meat conditions of this country, as depicted in the series of articles from his pen, forming the review of "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West," will, we are sure, be repeated in the forthcoming series of this forceful and conspicuously well-equipped author during the forthcoming series in which he will review America's "Great Eastern Live Stock and Meat Domain." These articles will prove to be valuable and interesting in every way.

born an American citizen on the natal morn of this great American republic, over a century ago.

### The Scions Who Build.

I shall take you back in there but not to recount the heroism and deeds of valor of the early settler of that country, but simply to show you the scions of those sturdy men as they now blossom the land with fruitful industry; simply also to round up their large herds of grazing cattle and hogs and their vast flocks of sheep now nipping the green grass which nature so bountifully grows upon the bosom of the earth.

### Trade Sentries.

I desire, while we are visiting these sections, to call attention to the factories which have risen therein to transform the lowing herds and bleating sheep into silent nutrient condiments for the tables of our own people and of those of the hungered nations of the universe.

At times we will sit down, mayhaps, and discuss the "logic of events" or the trade reasons of both a domestic and of an international nature which account for such and such conditions. You will, I am sure, find occasion to suggest possibilities, and the whole situation will throw in our minds hints as to the future of this section and of those enterprises which we now see.

### A Mysterious Divide.

Why there should be such an industrial division of our enterprises as "Eastern" and "Western" pork packing or other food packing, for that matter, has not been answered by any observer of the fact of the actual existence of such a state of trade. Such a bi-section of our country exists, not as a fiction, but as a fact. There has been no trade agreement, no convention of enterprises and no statutory or traffic law which has brought about this industrial division of territory. Our railroads, the throbbing steel arteries of our commerce, roll from seacoast to seacoast and lace themselves from north to south unconscious of, and unrestricted by State lines. Our steamboats and our white winged craft sail the blue waters unmindful and unhindered by lines of longitude or of latitude. The succulent grass of our fields grows throughout the length and the breadth of this land heeding only the warm touch of the sun's rays, the moisture of the clouds and the soft silver sheen of the moon, that pale orb of night which pulls the ocean tides in her wake and gives to the agriculturist and to "mother in the garden" the signs which are the proper tokens for planting time. Our stock roam and ruminate at will, and everywhere, as if America were one vast field whose topography and whose climatic conditions are not fenced in by the boundaries of any State or set of States in the same latitude. The great oceans wash the lengths of our long coast lines with no hint of provincialism in our industrial life and our domestic streams ribbon their refreshing waters through a free land heedless of county lines and of territorial divisions. Yet, there is here a well defined trade line which is recognized, the origin of which no one has told and the reason for which no one has given. Both would be difficult.

### The Tower of Trade.

What I have said may seem stilted and sound like a wordy blast from a tower. It is from the tower of trade erected in the East by the sheer force of its industrial strength.

We will travel through that section of the United States generally included under the commercial term "Eastern pork packing" and we will look over the area from the whole live and dead meat standpoint. The exact geography involved in the above may not be our province, but generally so. It may be proper to add a bit of country here and to

eliminate a strip of territory yonder as I desire, as much as possible, to treat of whole States in making up the group which, consolidated, from what, in the review which follows, we shall call "America's Vast Eastern Live Stock and Meat Domain."

### Our Eastern Domain.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, if he were writing the slaughter and packinghouse chapters of an industrial history in the two sections into which our domestic trade has divided the meat and provision industry of the country, would name the following as the states of our "Eastern pork packing:"

Geographically the Eastern territory would extend east of a line drawn south from Chicago to the Ohio River and thence along that stream to its junction with the Mississippi and down the Father of Waters to the Gulf of Mexico. Between this line and the Atlantic located in a tier are: Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

From the above I eliminate Indiana from its proximity to Chicago as its trade center. I may include Louisiana, because of her trade interests being chiefly in the East and controlled from New Orleans, which is an Eastern city along the North and South line.

I shall accept the above as my family group and will assemble as well as I have been able to gather them whatever facts that are true of them in their development of the amazingly large live stock, factory and commercial enterprises of this domain.

### Right at the Threshold.

Right at the threshold of the matter I am constrained to say that the American public have never been fully cognizant of either the importance or the extent of live stock raising and meat killing in the States which stretch back into the interior from the Atlantic Seaboard. The foreigner is, of course, still less posted upon the subject. Both should be told about it. I will do it.

### No Dead Bones.

I shall marshal the facts. I shall do so impartially and without prejudice. I shall dig up no bones for census purposes, but shall simply write out the live facts from my note book.

The whole purpose of this review is to focus and to present to you a fair conception of so important a factor in our national wealth and prosperity as is the Eastern live stock and meat section of our big domain. Now come with me and we shall see what we shall see things.

### MEAT IN MAILS PROHIBITED.

(Special from Washington.)

Oct. 30.—The Postoffice Department has issued the following order:

"The Postal Administration of Germany has advised this Department that on and after Oct. 1, 1900, the importation into Germany of meat in hermetically sealed cans or similar receptacles, of sausages and other mixtures of chopped meats, is prohibited, even though sent as samples.

"United States postal officials are hereby instructed to refuse, until further orders, to receive for mailing to Germany packages of the meats referred to, even though said packages conform to the conditions prescribed for samples in international mails."

The German Government seems to have shifted its ground somewhat. It is now buying live beef cattle in Queensland for the use of its troops in China. Two fully loaded large transport ships have already sailed for China carrying live cattle, some dressed beef, though not much, and 200 cows giving milk.

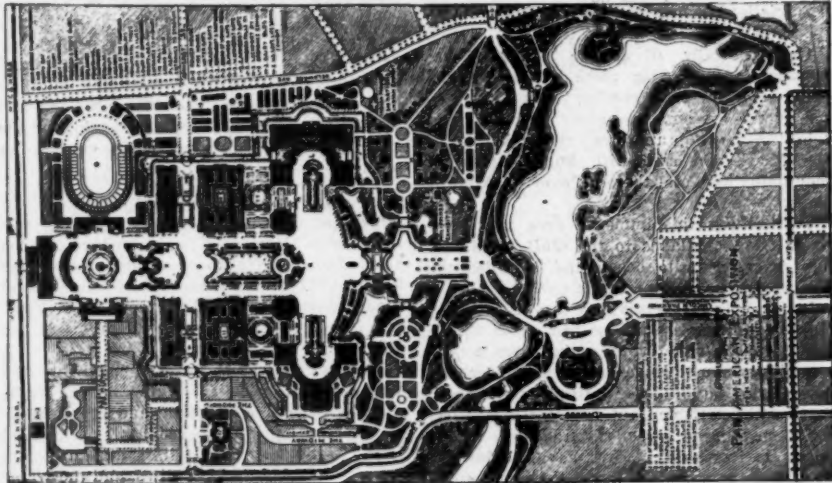
## THE EXPOSITION OF 1901.

### An Enterprise of Vast Proportions and Unparalleled Magnificence at Buffalo.

The Pan-American Exposition will be held in the city of Buffalo during the season of 1901. The gates will open on May 1st, and the Exposition will continue six months. It is estimated that the total cost of the Exposition, exclusive of exhibits but including the Midway, will be about \$10,000,000. It is intended that this Exposition shall be the most artistic creation ever produced for a like purpose. It will surpass all former enterprises of this sort in a number of very important features. These are: First, the court settings, there being more than thirty-three acres of beautiful courts. This is approximately two and a half times greater than the area of the courts at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The second point of superiority

this character. As a fifth feature, will be the color decorations. Never before at any exposition has an effort been made to produce a harmonious color scheme. All of the great buildings will be decorated in harmonious tints and the effect upon the eye will be very

at that time bears abundant testimony to his uncommon executive ability. In the early part of President Cleveland's second administration Mr. Buchanan was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic—a mission that he filled with great distinction on November 1, 1899.



GROUND PLAN PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



JOHN G. MILBURN, President.

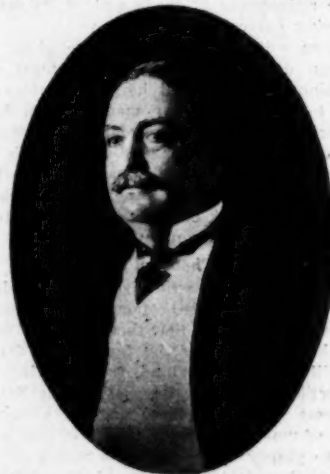
is in the hydraulic and fountain effects, there being in all the courts large pools of water into which hundreds of fountains will throw their sparkling streams. As a third feature, may be mentioned the horticultural and garden effects. In all the courts and upon the grounds outside the buildings will be a very elaborate decorative arrangement of beautiful lawns and gardens. As a fourth feature may be noted the plastic ornamentation of the buildings, which is very intricate and beautiful. All the buildings are to be covered with staff, which is moulded into thousands of beautiful and fanciful shapes. To this feature will be added the most magnificent display of original sculpture ever used for decorative purposes at any exposition. These wonderful productions are the work of thirty or more of the most noted sculptors of America. There will be more than 125 grand works of

beautiful. Crowning the achievements of the architects and artists, the sculptors, the landscape architects and the hydraulic engineer will be the work of the electrician. It is he who will complete the magnificent picture when at night he imparts the exquisite radiance of wonderful electric lighting effects to the marvelous picture. More than 200,000 electric lamps will be used in the illumination of the courts of the Pan-American Exposition. Never before has such a work been undertaken upon so grand a scale.

In all the exhibit divisions the Pan-American Exposition will be very complete. It is the aim of the Exposition to show the progress of the Nineteenth Century in the Western world. The exhibits will be gathered from all the principal states and countries of the Western Hemisphere and the new island possessions of the United States Government. Special efforts are being made to bring together exhibits of exceptional novelty and of the highest educational value.

William I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, was from the beginning the only man considered by the Exposition authorities for the chief executive office, and they were greatly gratified when he consented to resign from the office of United States Minister to the Argentine Republic to take up the burdens and responsibilities of the management of the Exposition. Mr. Buchanan was a National Commissioner from Iowa to the World's Columbian Exposition, and the first Chief of Department selected at Chicago, where he not only directed the affairs of the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Live Stock, but was a most sagacious and helpful adviser in the general management of the Exposition, and was a recognized force in a large organization containing many strong men. The record of his work

John G. Milburn, President of the Pan-American Exposition, is a member of the New York State bar and a resident of Buffalo. His fame as a graceful, eloquent and forceful speaker is as wide as the nation itself. He was born in England in 1851, came to America, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1874. His career has been one of



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Director-General.

steady growth and progress. Mr. Milburn is conspicuous for his public spirit as well as his great success as a lawyer and speaker. He rendered valuable service to his city as a member of the Charter Revision Commission.

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## THE HEREFORD-SHORTHORN SHOW.

(By the Special Commissioner of The National Provisioner.)

The great 1900 Hereford-Shorthorn Exposition and sale of blue-blooded stock at Kansas City is over and is now a matter of the past. It goes into live stock history as being the most important exhibition of its kind ever held in this or any other country. It only remains for me to now give a diary memorandum of the results of this notable show.

The first animal offered at the sale on Wednesday was bid in at \$450 and the next one at \$730, instead of \$100 and \$150 paid for the first offerings on other days. "Columbus 22nd, 91369," a Benton Gabbert bull, owned by S. J. Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo., fetched the \$730. His three-quarter brother, Columbus 17th, was purchased by Frank Rockefeller for \$5,050. Wm. Powell, of Channing, Tex., got "Columbus 22nd."

Kirk B. Armour's "Saint Justina, 75131," led the bidding for cows up into high figures on Wednesday. She fell to C. B. Smith, of Fayette, Mo., for \$1,025. She is a heifer, 2½ years old. She was bred by Mr. Armour and raised at his famous Meadow Farm stud. She is out of "Justina, 51904," by "St. Louis, 46428," with "The Grove 3rd" on both sides. Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, bought the next highest-priced cow of the day's sale for \$905. She was Gudgell & Simpson's "Sophronisba, 86791," calved on August 29, 1898. She is a "Lampighter"—"Sprite" progeny, and is a Senior yearling of the highest vein, having won first prize as the best female of her class at this sale.

Funkhouser's heifer, "Urania, 86483," fell to the lucky bid of John Sparks, of Reno, Nev., for \$700. F. W. Jersig got Leonard's bull, "Oakwood Hesford 18th, 106509," for \$605.

The friendly contest between the Herefords and the Shorthorns did not cease at the judges' examinations. It pushed its way into the merits of each day's sales.

To-day's summing up and averaging disclosed the remarkable fact that only 8 cents is the difference of the averages of the three days' sales. Up to the close of to-day's sales 136 Herefords sold for \$43,109.28, or an average of \$316.98 per head. For the same time 144 Shorthorns realized \$45,633.60, or an average of \$316.90 per head. The Herefords, therefore, had 8 cents per head pull on the Shorthorn average. To-day's sales alone showed that 48 Herefords fetched an average of \$311.98, or \$12,975.04 for the lot. The same number of Shorthorns realized an average of \$311.97½ per head, or \$14,975 for the whole; the cows in the latter batch averaging \$342.08 and the bulls \$281.87.

All showing after Tuesday was in the afternoon. The bidding was spirited to-day and in spite of it about 3,000 visited the cattle exhibition. The Commercial Club gave the Texans the "glad hand" at the club. The guests were mostly members of the Texas Live Stock Association and the Panhandle Stockmen's Association of Texas. The rooms were gay with bunting and all had a "high old time."

Frank Hastings, of the Armour Packing Company, in responding to the toast, "The Packer," said:

"The packer is your servant. He is doing all in his power, ransacking all the trades, sciences and arts to form some new product of beef that he may be enabled to pay the better prices. Your interest is his interest, all the time. You have greatly improved your type of beef animal in the last few years, but you can do still better. The relations be-

tween the packer and producer are identical and they cannot work together too closely."

Frank said a lot of other good things, but space precludes the sending of more. Anyhow, everybody said happy things and had a good time. Every tongue praised this great show.

The banquet and its humor was in keeping with the geniality and was characteristic of this good-natured crowd of gentlemen who came to Kansas City to see cattle, men and

Hereford average is \$320.46 per head and the Shorthorn \$316.90. The white-faced breed lays it over its Shorthorn competitors \$3.56. The combined average of the two breeds is \$318.91 per head. It turns out that the bulls had a \$17.43 higher per head average than the cows.

The sweepstakes in which so much interest was centered and for which there was a lively breed competition tended to show up the merit of the fine blood. The Herefords car-

### Hereford and Shorthorn Averages Compared.

Breed.	Brought.	Average.
98 Hereford bulls brought.....	\$33,290	\$339.69
47 Shorthorn bulls brought.....	14,365	305.64
145 Bulls brought.....	\$47,655	\$328.65
87 Hereford females brought.....	\$25,995	\$298.79
97 Shorthorn females brought.....	31,270	322.37
184 Females brought.....	\$57,265	\$311.22
185 Herefords brought.....	\$59,285	\$320.46
144 Shorthorns brought.....	45,635	316.90
329 Head brought.....	\$104,920	\$318.91

### At the National Hereford Sale at Kansas City in 1899.

Breed.	Brought.	Average.
151 Bulls brought.....	\$46,355	\$306.98
137 Females brought.....	44,975	328.28
288 Head brought.....	\$91,330	\$317.11

### The Highest Prices for Bulls.

#### HEREFORDS.

Name of Animal.	Price.	Owner.	Buyer.
Columbus 17th 91361.....	\$5,050	J. G. Reynolds & Son	Frank Rockefeller
Weston Stamp 15th 108353.....	1,030	Cornish & Patten	Benton Gabbert & Son
Hesiod 58th 86466.....	1,000	J. A. Funkhouser	Wm. Humphrey
Beau Donald 28th 106168.....	1,000	F. C. Giltner	W. N. Rogers

#### SHORTHORNS.

Name of Animal.	Price.	Owner.	Buyer.
Knight's Valentine 157068.....	\$1,000	G. E. Ward	T. P. Babst
194th Duke of Wildwood 157061.....	600	W. T. Clay	C. C. Bigler
Tillycairn 150069.....	545	Hanna & Co.	T. K. Tomson & Son
Sempstress Valentine 157069.....	525	G. E. Ward	J. F. True & Son
6th Victor Butterfly 140127.....	500	N. H. Gentry	W. R. Wilson

### The Highest Prices for Cows.

#### HEREFORDS.

Name of Animal.	Price.	Owner.	Buyer.
St. Justina 75131.....	\$1,025	K. B. Armour	C. B. Smith
Sophronisba 86791.....	905	Gudgell & Simpson	Iowa Ag'l College
Pandora 5th 101946.....	750	Scott & March	John Sparks
Urania 86483.....	700	J. A. Funkhouser	John Sparks
Hesiod Lass 97544.....	700	Scott & March	Frank Rockefeller

#### SHORTHORNS.

Name of Animal.	Price.	Owner.	Buyer.
Missie of Browndale.....	\$950	J. W. Smith & Son	M. A. Lowe
Lavender of Hill Farm 15th.....	900	H. F. Brown	G. M. Casey
Gwendoline of Meadow Lawn.....	660	Joseph Duncan	George Bothwell
Mary of Bluff View.....	650	H. Weiss	C. C. Bigler
Alta Victoria 2d.....	600	H. C. Duncan	J. W. Smith & Son
Emma 17th.....	600	R. Z. & W. H. McCoy	E. S. Donehay
Violet of Maple Hill 8th.....	595	H. C. Duncan	R. Z. & W. H. McCoy
Lady Bell 5th.....	550	Geo. Harding & Son	George Bothwell
Supplement.....	525	H. C. Duncan	J. W. Smith & Son
Scotch Flower.....	525	C. E. Leonard	E. S. Donehay
Golden Violet.....	500	W. P. Harned	Andrew Pringle
Miss Barrett.....	500	T. J. Wornall	I. M. Forbes
Highland Queen.....	500	H. F. Brown	E. S. Donehay
Third Rosamond Flower.....	500	C. E. Leonard	T. J. Wornall
Village Lily 3d.....	500	T. J. Wornall	W. R. Nelson
Second Ravenswood Flower.....	500	C. E. Leonard	S. E. Townsend

things; also to have a good time, which they certainly did.

To-day, Thursday, is the last day of the sale and the Shorthorn partisans are trying to turn the tables on the Hereford owners, as yesterday's totals showed 8 cents per head, on the average, in favor of the white-faced cattle.

The auction battle is now over for the day. The clearing smoke shows that the Herefords won out and are, so far as this great world's exhibition at Kansas City is a test to date, the "kings of the ring." The total of 329 head brought about \$105,000, or \$1.81 per head as a general average over the Hereford average of last year's sale. The general

view of the day. The new Hereford "king of the ring" was Thomas Clark's "Perfection." He was voted the finest bull of his breed in the show. C. E. Leonard's "Lavender" won similar honors as being the finest Shorthorn bull present, Kirk B. Armour's \$400 cups for the best bull of any age: "Lavender Viscount," owned by C. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Mo., carried off the Shorthorn bull cup, while "Perfection," owned by Thos. Clark, of Beecher, Ill., took the other from the other Hereford bulls.

Looking at the whole exhibition, breeders and visitors with one consent say that "there never was such a string of cattle seen in the world."

The royal blood of these aristocratic cattle—and there were a thousand of them there—will be felt in improved American herds and beef for centuries to come. Some day we will have a truly "American Royal" Short-horn Exposition, but it will be a show of royal stock and not an assemblage of royal personages. We go for beef and blood in our herds. The excellence of our meats will tell upon our manhood and health when the nutritious viand gets in its work upon our constitution and systems in its work of building up our physical manhood and stamina.

The Hereford-Shorthorn exhibition ran for ten howlingly successful days, from October 16 to October 26 inclusive, to "crowded houses" in Kansas City. It went out in a blaze of glory. Then the sonorous voices of Auctioneers J. W. Sparks, F. M. Woods and C. M. Jones were hushed for a year, at least in the new \$50,000 sale pavilion built especially for such shows. The prize winners pocketed their \$21,000 worth of prizes; the purchasers of blue-veined stock pocketed their cattle, and the general public swelled their souls with pride and pleasure and left for their homes to talk about this great event for the next year.

#### WHAT BUYERS TOOK OF HEREFORDS.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Value.
Kansas buyers took.....	19	25	\$15,950
Missouri " " " " " "	33	25	16,315
Nebraska " " " " " "	17	12	8,260
Texas " " " " " "	18	7	6,830
Illinois " " " " " "	6	2	3,005
Indiana " " " " " "	"	8	3,090
Iowa " " " " " "	2	2	1,605
Nevada " " " " " "	2	2	2,550
Kentucky " " " " " "	1	1	665
N. Mexico " " " " " "	3	"	1,540

#### WHAT BUYERS TOOK OF SHORTHORNS.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Value.
Missouri buyers took.....	11	33	\$14,770
Kansas " " " " " "	"	11	9,180
Iowa " " " " " "	14	29	14,945
Oklahoma " " " " " "	1	11	2,225
Texas " " " " " "	2	3	1,545
Nebraska " " " " " "	3	2	1,160
Colorado " " " " " "	3	"	520
Minnesota " " " " " "	1	"	190
Illinois " " " " " "	1	"	500
Indiana " " " " " "	"	1	300
Kentucky " " " " " "	1	"	300

I wish to thank Frank Hastings, Secretary Thomas, of the Association, the Lackawanna and Wabash railroads and all Kansas City for the comfortable going, the comfortable coming, the immeasurably pleasant stay on the Missouri and for much I cannot put in print.

A new bacon factory, on an extensive scale, is being erected in Tralee county, Kerry, Ireland, by the Wholesale Co-operative Society of Manchester, England, who already have several creameries and butter factories through the South of Ireland. This factory is to be fitted up in the most up-to-date way with all modern improvements.

#### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

November 13, 14, 15.—Annual convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Fat stock show, at the Central Stock-yards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

1901.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### NEW YORK'S TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The terrific explosion in New York on Monday wrecked many buildings, causing a loss of \$1,000,000, killed several people and injured over a dozen others. The explosion occurred in the drug and chemical house of Tarrant & Company, at Greenwich and Warren streets. This big building went down, and death and devastation followed in its wake.

A large force of workmen is now laboring among the debris and ruins searching for the bodies of the missing.

Among the business houses obliterated, besides Tarrant & Co.'s, were: Douglas & Co., cheese, 102 Warren street; Haven, drugs and spices, 106 Warren street; Charles H. Lyon, butter, cheese and eggs, 264 Greenwich street; Koerber Nutmeat Co., 276 Greenwich street; Hart & Co., butter and cheese, 286 Greenwich street; Henry Behrman & Son, butter, cheese and eggs, 259 Washington street; P. Ruhlman & Co., commission merchants, 261 Washington street; Phillips & Sons, commission merchants, 263-265 Washington street; H. Groh, dried fish, 95 Murray street; S. Martin, butter, Greenwich and Chambers streets, front of store blown out.

The west side of the Warren street station of the Manhattan "L" was completely destroyed and has disappeared in the great mass of ruins as though it never existed. The east side of the station was gutted and though still standing has been rendered useless.

#### DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH BACHARACH.

A very sad incident of the fearful explosion of chemicals at Tarrant & Co.'s at noon last Monday was the death Thursday morning at 6 o'clock of Mr. Joseph Bacharach, the extensive and highly respected sausage and provision merchant at 347 Greenwich street. The death of so well known and highly respected a merchant is the more regrettable when it is learned that the exact extent of his injuries were not known until it was too late to prevent the supervening of blood poisoning.

Mr. Bacharach had, after his usual custom, gone to his lunch down nearer the scene of the disaster than his business is. He was returning to his warehouse along Greenwich street and was in the vicinity of Warren street when the fearful explosion which wrecked a whole block and about \$2,000,000 of property happened. His friend, Francis Matlage, called to him to run, he himself making for safety. It was too late. A large fragment of glass drove its jagged edge through Mr. Bacharach's thigh and cut him down. His knuckle was torn off and his face gashed and bruised. It was at first thought that the merchant had been dismembered, but the above wounds were all which were inflicted upon him. The chief trouble and the wound which ultimately proved fatal was the one in the leg and about the groin.

Mr. Bacharach was at once attended to. He was immediately taken to the Hudson street Hospital where the wound was hurriedly dressed and stitched up. He was soon removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. It was then discovered that the sheet of glass had been driven through the limb—a fact which had not been observed in the first dressing of the wound. The wound was then reopened and the glass extracted, as well as surgical science could do it. It was too late. Blood poisoning set in. On Wednesday afternoon a call was sent to Mr. Milton Bacharach, the nephew of the patient, at the Greenwich street place of business, who at once went to his uncle's bedside. The wounded man grew worse, gradually sank, and died at 6 a.m. Thursday.

The death of Mr. Joseph Bacharach cast a gloom all over the city, both because of the

sad cause of his death and because he was held in affectionate esteem for this man of sterling business character and of upright social life. Each man took his death as a personal matter and felt it a personal loss, for Mr. Bacharach was as free from trade jealousies and personal enmities as a man could be. Everyone who knew him knew that fact. His word was his bond and his integrity was genuine. He came to this country 56 years ago from Bavaria, and in 1876 began the manufacture of sausages. The enterprise succeeded so well that he soon began to seek outside markets. He was the first exporter of American sausages from the United States. He was a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange and an ex-president of the Harlem Club. He lived on West 121st street in Harlem and leaves a wife and two daughters.

Mr. Bacharach has been a prominent New York business man for years. His house is widely known. The business will go on as usual under its present firm name of Joseph Bacharach. It will be run by Mr. Milton Bacharach, the nephew of the deceased. The National Provisioner condoles with the bereaved and with the community in the loss of so estimable a man. The funeral will take place from Temple Israel to-morrow, Sunday.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

##### BORAX IN TANNING.

Borax not only cleans the hide and removes the fat, but also accelerates the softening process and the lining, and so prevents the skin from being attacked by the lime. In the case of wool and furs it both cleans the skin and prevents the hair from falling out. When used in tan liquors it facilitates the tanning, and imparts weight and color to the hide; and by its aid a larger proportion of active non-tannin substances are obtained than in the usual way. In chrome tanning it can be used after the second bath to remove the acid and keep the surface smooth. It must never be used in the last stages, but only in the initial process of tanning.—Translated from Chem. Zeit. Rep. for Shoe and Leather Review.

##### Answers to Correspondents.

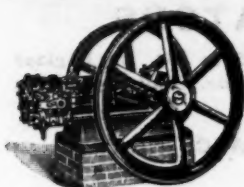
J. B. B.—While we do not fully agree with you on this subject, we think that it would be wise to continue your experiments in the line you are following out. An experiment is most always instructive, and it is only by such that improvements are worked out. A few trials will convince you of the practicability of our suggestions. We shall be pleased to hear from you further and give your results any publicity you desire or otherwise.

TOPEKA.—The yield of liquid blood from a bullock averages about 40 lbs. Blood contains 1-5 of its weight as solids; that is, the 40 lbs. of liquid blood will be reduced to 8 lbs. of dried, merchantable blood. The yield of tankage per bullock varies naturally with the utilization of by-products, but you can count on about 8 lbs. where your by-products are worked up.

S. Y. X., OWEGO, N. Y.—(1) The value of bones as a fertilizer is due to the nitrogen and bone phosphate of lime they contain. The per cent. of nitrogen in bones varies according to the treatment they have received. When cooked under pressure, the dried bones will not contain much over 3 per cent. ammonia, while bones simply boiled in open vats contain as high as 5 to 6 per cent. (2) Bone meal is made by grinding the steamed or raw bones in a mill, of which there are several kinds on the market.

(See page 23 also.)





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## WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

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Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Cattle receipts at Chicago for October, 1900, will run out about 271,000 head, the largest month's total for any month since October, 1895. Last October 233,906 head arrived.

The average gross weight of the live hogs received at Chicago last week was 235 lbs., against 243 lbs. a year ago and 236 lbs. week before last.

According to the latest reports from the Fort Collins district of Colorado the following purchases of lambs have been made by the big feeders: Beach & Foy, 15,000, to be handled in their own feeding pens; John Richards, 7,810 head; W. A. Drake's purchases to date aggregate 24,000, all of which have been placed with feeders in this country.

Receipts of sheep at South Omaha this month will break all records. The total number of arrivals is expected to be well up in the 200,000 column. The previous banner month was August of this year, when 100,651 were received.

Charles R. Thomas, Secretary of the American Hereford Association, who has made such a success of the two great breed displays at Kansas City, is expected in Chicago either the latter part of this week or the fore part of next. He comes here to lend his services to the work of perfecting and carrying out the plans and details of the great International Live Stock Exposition.

Oscar A. Rice returned from a week's trip in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. He reports not many marketable cattle are ready; in fact, feeders so far show hesitancy in handling cattle this winter.

Silas Palmer is back from a month's trip in the Northwest. At Pierre, S. D., he said the grass was as green as a meadow in June, and about the same might be said of the country round about Tracy, Minn. This makes good fall feed, but frost will catch it and winter feed will be scarcer than usual.

The railroads that bring stock to the International Live Stock Exposition have agreed to carry it home free of charge.

Monday's receipts of sheep were next to the record-breaker of Oct. 1, 1894, when 31,334 arrived. The Monday receipts were 29,631.

J. R. Blocker, the well-known San Antonio, Tex., cattleman, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Assets, \$14,000; liabilities, \$233,471.

Late reports state that the Southern cotton crop—what is left of it to gather—has been menaced by a nipping frost.

Shire horses will be represented at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the first week in next month. That is the decision of the management.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, has designated a special United States Veterinarian for the special inspection of imported animals from Great Britain. He sends a tuberculosis importation inspector to

### HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

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Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,  
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Canada to test cattle coming thence to this country. This obviates accepting the certificates of Canadian veterinarians.

The sheepmen of California claim greater prosperity than for years and better than in any other State. Lambs fetch \$2.25 per head. Stud ewes \$4. There are 1,000,000 sheep less in the State than three years ago.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

On next Tuesday evening, 6th inst., Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hartog celebrate their crystal wedding at their home in Chicago. The National Provisioner joins in the felicitations of their friends.

There was no regular session of the Board of Trade Saturday, the Board having adjourned out of deference to the sound-money parade; nor was there the usual attendance of operators on the "curb"; so there was no business, and prices were not mentioned.

A Board of Trade membership sold at \$2,100 and the market is quoted firm.

Exports of hog products last week: Pork, 4,410 bbls.; lard, 8,647,000 lbs.; meats, 14,325 boxes. Last year: Pork, 2,820 bbls.; lard, 16,964,000 lbs.; meats, 30,532 boxes.

The directors of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, sent over for another week the case against Lloyd J. Smith.

The death was announced on 'Change of Frank J. Carpenter, as the result of an accident in getting off a train on the Illinois Central Tuesday afternoon on his way home from business. Mr. Carpenter was treasurer of the Nye-Jenks Grain Company, and one of the most highly esteemed of the younger members of the board. He was only about 30 years of age.

### Packinghouse and General Trade Notes.

Somebody said that Harry West said that the packinghouse in Des Moines would be started up if— The house was practically stripped naked when shut down, not even a barrel hoop left; it was rumored, however, a pair of Bill Piepho's overalls had been overlooked and everybody who knows Bill can guess what else. Yes, it was empty. All you have to do is address Harry West, Des Moines, Ia., that's all; the letter will find him just as sure as one addressed President McKinley, Washington.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co., of Tacoma, Wash., has established a new steamer line to Honolulu. The first sailing will be on Nov. 10.

The San Antonio (Tex.) International Fair, last week, was a great success in every way.

Property to the amount of \$130,000 was destroyed by fire at St. Paul, Minn., last week in the burning of the slaughtering pen of A. V. Hinman & Copp's packinghouse.

Hays H. Carson has purchased from Hill & Mullin for \$5,500, the old packinghouse site, stockyards, ice houses and 40 acres of land. The property lies along the B., C. R. & N. Railroad tracks just outside of the south limits of Iowa City, Ia.

Because Sir Thomas Lipton, through the Lipton Packing and Provision Company, has a "corner" on pork, Justice Fitzgerald, in the Stockyards (Chicago) Police Court, decided a few days ago that the concern could spare a half pound of bacon without becoming bankrupt. The prisoner who stole it admitted his

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guilt, but said he was "awful hungry." The judge discharged him.

The Standard Pork Packing Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. Directors: S. M. Mathews, Robert Lavery and another. The head offices will be at Toronto.

The Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., has purchased the old Whittaker packing plant at Wichita, Kan. The plant will be entirely overhauled and largely reinstalled so as to bring it up to date in every way.

The North American Fisheries Company, of Fairhaven, will, it is stated, locate its big plant at Anacortes.

Kranz Brothers' slaughterhouse in the southwestern section of Hastings, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Origin of fire unknown.

Armour & Co. have purchased the Iowa Produce Company, of Davenport, Ia. It will be enlarged and improved for the better accommodation of their butter, egg and poultry business. It will be managed by C. E. Banes, who will supervise the territory covered by the operations of the plant.

Edward Croarkin, once a partner and for fifty years a personal friend of Mr. P. D. Armour, died Oct. 20 at the home of his son, Attorney Francis E. Croarkin, 33d street and Armour avenue, Chicago.

The poultry season is soon on, and will stay until about Jan. 15. The cattle market is a trade puzzle.

The recent fire at the Sioux City (Ia.) Stockyards cost \$18,000. About 1,500 cattle had to flee. Most of them were recovered.

After being shut down only five days, killing operations were resumed last week at the Sioux City (Ia.) plant of the International Packing Company. Six hundred and four hogs were killed and 550 porkers were purchased as a starter for the next day. "We expect to kill right along every day now," said Manager B. S. Church. "The killing gangs will be recruited up to their full strength in a day or two."

At a distance of 400 feet north of Fortieth street, on Packers avenue, on Monday, city diggers discovered an uncharted twelve-inch cross main. It is directly opposite the plant of the Continental Packing Company. No alleged illicit connections were found.

The Louisville Packing Co. has taken the old Whittaker house of Wichita, Kan., and Mr. Wm. Browne is there fixing it up and getting everything into good running shape—which he is quite capable of doing—and will remain there permanently.

It has not yet been decided when the Des Moines (Ia.) packinghouse will begin operations but no doubt ere many moons have passed, or maybe suns would be better.

J. H. Windsor, of Des Moines, Ia., well known in packing circles, was a visitor in Chicago during the week. Mr. Windsor is a wonder physically without question, and anyone to have seen him cutting through the Rialto for the Rock Island depot Wednesday morning at a two-minute clip would conclude he was about 28.

The International Packing Company is preparing to start up its house at the yards.

### Railroad Notes.

Vice-President Bird, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, is ill at his home in Chicago.

Hereafter employees of the Northwestern called for train service will be required to sign their names to call boys' books.

All roads east of Chicago will sell tickets at reduced rates for persons who desire to go to their homes to vote. The tickets will be good for three days from date of sale, Nov. 4.

Winter service of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company, between Miami, Fla., and Nassau, Bahama, will be established about Dec. 15. The opening of this service will be earlier this season for the accommodation of Chicagoans.

Net earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for September, given out Monday, were \$1,240,980, an increase of \$36,601 over last year. Gross receipts for the same month amounted to \$3,728,461, a decrease of \$150,940 from last year. Operating expenses decreased \$187,542. For the three months ending Sept. 30 net earnings increased \$224,141.

Negotiations for the transfer of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which were interrupted by the death of President C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, are thought by some to have been practically abandoned.

The directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the fiscal year, the same rate as last year.

C. L. Stone, for many years general passenger agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, has been appointed general passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the appointment to be effective Nov. 1.

New signals and signal poles are being erected along the main line of the Panhandle road. These are said to be improvements over the old pattern, in that signals by day and night may be seen nearly again as far as the old lights and signs.

The Walash's gross earnings last month were \$1,615,569, an increase of \$117,728 over those of the corresponding month last year. The net earnings for the quarter from July 1 footed up \$1,361,183, a gain of \$150,638.

In the local city ticket office of the Eastern Illinois road is being exhibited a display of white and yellow corn that captured the first premium at the recent corn exposition in Peoria, Ill. The corn was raised near Milford.

It was rumored in local railway circles, on Monday, that the Northwestern management was preparing to race with the Burlington for next year's contract for carrying mails between Chicago and Omaha.

An entire reorganization of the Southern Railway's official staff will be effected Thursday.

President Edwin Hawley, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and of the Iowa Central, has just completed a tour of inspection of the latter property, which is a recent acquisition.

The Western jobbers and the railroad officials are in conference over the Western freight rates. There is an effort to adjust the rates between the several sections—East, Middle West and Pacific Slope.

## BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,  
HAMILTON, O.

### TARIFF ALTERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Consul Dillingham writes from Auckland, New Zealand, August 23 and September 2, 1900:

The House of Representatives has agreed to the following schedules of duties, which are now in force:

Candles, 1d (2 cents) the pound.  
Stereos, for match making, 0½d. (1½ cents) the pound.

Matches, wax, "Plaid Vestas," in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. (24 cents) the gross of boxes.

Wax, "Pocket Vestas," in tin or other boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. 4d. (32 cents) the gross of boxes.

Wax, "Sportsman," "Ovals," and "No. 4 tin Vestas," in boxes containing not more than 200 matches, 4s. 6d. (\$1.09) the gross of boxes.

Wax matches, other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. 3d. (54 cents) the gross of boxes.

Steam engines and parts thereof, including the boiler, or boilers thereof, imported specially for mining or gold-saving purposes and processes, or for dairying purposes, 5 per cent.

It was resolved that on and after the 29th instant, the duties of customs now charged on the under-mentioned goods, wares and merchandise shall cease (for the purposes of this schedule, the expression "machinery" shall be deemed not to include steam engines, or parts of steam engines, or steam boilers, land or marine), salt, machinery for dairying purposes, engine governors, all bolts and nuts, black or screw nuts, black or finished nuts, blowers (welded and flanged), boiler furnaces, plain or corrugated, chain pulleys, blocks of all descriptions and chains for same, engineers', boiler-makers', brass finishers', smiths', and all metal and wood workers' machine and hand tools, steels, rams (black or finished), for hydraulic cranes or jiggers.

### LOUISVILLE COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Nov. 1.—Market quiet; prime crude selling at 25c in the Mississippi Valley, and 24c in Texas; four shipments up to February. Memphis asking 25c.

A London dispatch to the Chicago "Record" says: "A movement has taken tangible shape looking toward the elimination of the great live stock shipping companies of the United States as the middlemen between the feeders of cattle, sheep and horses and the ultimate market for those animals. Among the sales of fat cattle at Deptford recently there were several carloads belonging to individual Illinois, Iowa and Kansas farmers."

There was an unusually heavy run of hogs on the cattle market in Toronto, Can., last week, coming within a few of 4,000. Prices dropped from \$5.75 to \$5.50 for choice lots, while for a few selects \$5.65 was paid.

### New York Stocks.

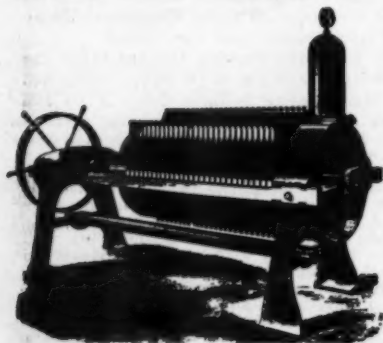
	Nov. 1.	Oct. 15.
Lard, prime, tes. ....	8,837	6,293
Lard, off grade, tes. ....	112	147
Stearine, tes. ....	540	791
Pork, old and new, bbls. .	4,702	6,427

### PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.**—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Old Custom House, Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., November 1, 1900. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on November 10, 1900, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following named subsistence stores: Pork, Bacon, Flour, Beans, Rice, Tomatoes, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Groceries, Spices, Pipes, Tobacco, Toilet Soap, Stationery, Dry Goods, Notions and Sundries. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, price and quality being equal. Specifications and conditions, giving necessary information, and blank proposals will be furnished upon application to this office. JOHN J. CLAGUE, Lieutenant Colonel, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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NEW YORK CITY.



## EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

The tannery at Saratoga, N. Y., will increase its capacity and shortly open up.

The Cotton Oil and Fiber Company's oil mill, at Norfolk, Va., has started up, and will run night and day.

The people of Van Buren, Ind., are getting together the capital necessary for the building of a cottonseed oil mill at that place. The Mayor of Van Buren is taking much interest in the movement.

George M. Harrison, aged 45 years, died last week at 7 o'clock a. m. at his home, in Newark. He was connected with the American Patent Leather Company, of New York avenue, Newark.

D. G. Deardorff, of York City, Pa., in Baltimore last week purchased 28 head of cattle for feeders. They averaged 1,210 lbs. apiece, and were one of the finest lots of cattle that could be found.

As a result of being bitten by a fly while handling foreign hides at the Hoytville (Pa.) tannery, Michael Bednorick is lying in the Williamsport Hospital suffering with anthrax. His recovery is doubtful.

At Cullman, Ala., the Cull Cotton Company, owners of the round bale ginnery and the cottonseed oil mill, have completed arrangements for putting in a guano factory, which will be ready for operation early next year.

James D. Heath, a live stock agent in Buffalo, N. Y., being sued by the Williamson Commission Company for \$900 on the value of some hogs, appeared before a referee last week and testified that he lost the money.

Late returns from North Carolina indicate that the number of cattle, sheep, horses and mules in that State is greater than ever before, but that the values of the animals do not nearly equal those returned in 1885 and previous to that year.

It is the intention of the American Hide & Leather Company, it is stated, to reopen the tannery in Binghamton, N. Y., it having been closed down for the purpose of making repairs and adding new machinery. More men will be employed than formerly.

The large storehouse of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, at the B. & A. depot, Houlton, Me., is not sufficiently large to contain the goods sent there by the company, and the agent, W. R. Dresser, has found it necessary to build a large extension of forty feet.

F. Le Baron Mayhew died in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently. He came to that city in 1840, and found employment in the wholesale grocery trade. Subsequently he identified himself with the manufacture of candles and oil. He retired in 1888. He was 79 years of age.

C. J. Bell, of Walden, Vt., secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has submitted his annual report for the last period. The work of the Cattle Commission has cost \$2,585.78. The commission tested 5,871 head of cattle and 330 cattle were condemned and killed.

The Imperial Company, of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell fertilizers. Capital, \$100,000. Corporators: L. A. Young, J. R. Young, C. L. Young, E. E. Williams, H. K. Wolcott, all of Norfolk. Wolcott & Wolcott, attorneys, Norfolk, Va.

A sale of four carloads of cattle, cows, bulls, steers and heifers was held last week by C. B. Cleaver in Mafatawny, Pa. One hundred and seventy-six head were sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$60. The sale amounted to over \$4,000. Tobias Mayer, butcher, of Bechtelsville, Pa., bought 35 head of the cattle.

The officers of the handsome new stockyards in Dayton, Ohio, are as follows: Talton Embry, of Cincinnati, president; Wm. Focke, of Dayton, treasurer, and Louis J. Burkhardt, of Dayton, secretary. The directors are: George Shiner, Talton Embry, D. T. Peterson, L. J. Burkhardt and Wm. Focke. R. T. Peterson is general manager of the yards.

Winfield Peters, commission merchant and fertilizer dealer, of Baltimore, Md., has applied for the benefit of the United States bankruptcy law. His liabilities are placed at \$26,309.62; assets, \$250. Mr. Peters says the failures of large manufacturing plants which were indebted to him and the impossibility of making connections in the South were responsible for his failure.

Attorneys in Philadelphia for the Dairy and Food Department of Pennsylvania are preparing a batch of 60 cases to be presented to the Grand Jury. The cases are all alleged violations of the oleo and pure food laws. J. Otis Paul, of the Chicago Butterine Company, was held for a further hearing by a magistrate on the charge of illegally trafficking in oleomargarine. He is charged with selling colored oleomargarine to dealers in Bethlehem.

Extensive improvements and additions have recently been made to the Valentine Meat Juice Company, in Richmond, Va. Within the last six months the company has erected a large cannery and added a cold storage. The company's charter has been amended so that it may now also buy, sell and slaughter live stock for themselves or for others, and may carry on any and all kinds of business for the packing, canning, cold storage, handling and selling of meats, etc., and do a general packinghouse business.

The Brewer (Me.) tannery has been leased by Messrs. E. S. Smiley, of Brewer, and

## PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all Packinghouse Purposes.  
Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Thornton Lyford, of Bangor, and will be run under the firm name of E. S. Smiley & Co. The tannery has been leased by the above parties for a term of one year with a privilege of extension at the expiration of the lease. There will be no delay in commencing tanning, a load of hides having already been received. The new firm wants 1,000 cords of bark delivered at the tannery this fall and winter, which indicates that quite a business is contemplated. Some improvements are to be made at the plant.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Clarence W. Trowbridge, by John O. Truesdell, and Aaron C. Phelps, by Walter I. Harby.

Visitors at the Exchange: M. A. Foster, Kansas City; C. R. Bowman, Toledo; E. B. Guthrie, F. E. Crawford and F. C. Aldrich, Chicago; H. V. Benner, Philadelphia; Warren A. Wright, Morristown, Pa.; Daniel C. Robinson, Boston; J. W. Young, Toledo; Robert Cook, Bremerhaven; A. P. Moorehouse, Liverpool; W. S. Crichton, Liverpool; W. Williamson, London.

The Exchange will close at 11 a. m. to-day (Saturday), so that members who wish may join in the political parade.

### MEAL, OILS AND FEED.

The New York City Department of Water Supply is advertising among other things for 3,000 lbs. finest quality oil meal, 9,000 lbs. finest quality fine feed, 300 gals. lard oil, 2,000 lbs. lubricating grease; bids to be received at Commissioner's office, 21 Park Row, on Nov. 8, until 2 p. m. These supplies are for the Borough of Brooklyn.

### ADDITIONAL EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS, ETC.

We supplement the review of our meat and provision reports for September, 1900, corrected to October 10, with the following additional figures of our exports for the same month:

Sheep.—September, 1899, 7,630 head, value \$26,395; 1900, 10,038 head, value \$36,231; nine months ending September, 1899, 125,184 head, value \$742,139; 1900, 113,644 head, value \$709,018.

All other including fowls.—September, 1899, value \$24,079; 1900, \$13,280; nine months ending September, 1899, \$263,753; 1900, \$181,653.

Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips and

Genuine  
Parchment  
Paper

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . . .

waste.—September, 1899, value \$15,153; 1900, \$14,172; nine months ending September, 1899, \$149,915; 1900, \$151,330.

Animal feed (bran, middlings and mill feed).—September, 1899, 21,453 tons, value \$326,790; 1900, 11,049 tons, value \$192,338; nine months ending September, 1899, 133,316 tons, value \$2,127,782; 1900, 84,856 tons, value \$1,373,050.

Candles.—September, 1899, 127,902 lbs., value \$10,938; 1900, 178,566 lbs., value \$17,189; nine months ending September, 1899, 2,432,445 lbs., value \$208,905; 1900, 1,511,193 lbs., value \$152,989.

Eggs.—September, 1899, 251,698 doz., value \$50,583; 1900, 304,129 doz., value \$57,331; nine months ending September, 1899, 3,557,417 doz., value \$605,459; 1900, 4,862,511 doz., value \$770,153.

Fertilizers of all kinds.—September, 1899, 72,172 tons, value \$614,542; 1900, 62,443 tons, value \$406,032; nine months ending September, 1899, 718,267 tons, value \$6,088,518; 1900, 510,119 tons, value \$4,558,685.

Fish of all kinds (fresh, dried, smoked, cured or canned).—September, 1899, \$670,227; 1900, \$699,042; nine months ending September, 1899, \$2,706,140; 1900, \$3,290,063.

Glue.—September, 1899, 196,514 lbs., value \$20,293; 1900, 244,033 lbs., value \$24,007; nine months ending September, 1899, 1,816,506 lbs., value \$174,275; 1900, 1,803,893 lbs., value \$173,346.

Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock.—September, 1899, \$158,891; 1900, \$299,317; nine months ending September, 1899, \$2,054,959; 1900, \$2,581,358.

Hides and skins other than furs.—September, 1899, 689,760 lbs., value \$73,584; 1900, 1,007,835 lbs., value \$96,361; nine months ending September, 1899, 5,970,900 lbs., value \$607,382; 1900, 7,138,048 lbs., value \$720,437.

Cottonseed oil cake and oil cake meal.—September, 1899, 52,048,634 lbs., value \$481,017; 1900, 6,625,538 lbs., value \$73,727; nine months ending September, 1899, 713,631,910 lbs., value \$6,232,018; 1900, 653,832,505 lbs., value \$6,819,063.

Cottonseed.—September, 1899, 402,737 lbs., value \$1,923; 1900, 1,840 lbs., value \$20; nine months ending September, 1899, 26,358,338 lbs., value \$138,615; 1900, 32,401,557 lbs., value \$241,820.

Cottonseed oil.—September, 1899, 2,276,515 gals., value \$581,131; 1900, 2,202,682 gals., value \$792,430; nine months ending September, 1899, 35,581,336 gals., value \$8,516,426; 1900, 30,776,897 gals., value \$10,413,237.

Lard oil.—September, 1899, 85,585 gals., value \$37,506; 1900, 79,585 gals., value \$37,248; nine months ending September, 1899, 813,411 gals., value \$355,925; 1900, 409,877 gals., value \$240,147.

Corn oil.—September, 1899, 304,760 gals., value \$85,474; 1900, 453,381 gals., value \$155,381; nine months ending September, 1899, 2,131,133 gals., value \$533,007; 1900, 3,588,555 gals., value \$1,193,553.

Beef, cured, other than salted or pickled.—September, 1899, 103,153 lbs., value \$9,610; 1900, no report; nine months ending September, 1899, 1,696,387 lbs., value \$148,518; eight months, 1900, 1,248,651 lbs., value \$107,697.

Canned pork.—September, 1899, 509,345 lbs., value \$40,368; 1900, 535,171 lbs., value \$49,027; nine months ending September, 1899, 1,550,199 lbs., value \$116,851; 1900, 6,599,680 lbs., value \$517,586.

Salted or pickled pork.—September, 1899, 9,523,065 lbs., value \$562,573; 1900, 13,071,200 lbs., value \$847,489; nine months ending September, 1899, 102,410,949 lbs., value \$5,898,451; 1900, 105,073,298 lbs., value \$6,829,963.

Mutton.—September, 1899, 145,969 lbs., value \$12,686; 1900, 48,567 lbs., value \$3,629; nine months ending September, 1899, 487,721 lbs., value \$38,916; 1900, 357,502 lbs., value \$29,719.

Lard compounds, including lardine, cottonseed, etc.—September, 1899, 2,111,123 lbs., value \$113,255; 1900, 1,841,270 lbs., value \$116,696; nine months ending September, 1899, 18,150,771 lbs., value \$962,461; 1900, 17,618,593 lbs., value \$1,086,703.

Poultry and game.—September, 1899, \$3,211; 1900, \$11,352; nine months ending September, 1899, \$163,684; 1900, \$448,986.

Sausage and sausage meat.—September, 1899 (not separately given at this time); 1900, 1,494,614 lbs., value \$137,267; nine months ending September, 1899 (not separately given at this time); 1900, 4,649,384 lbs., value \$432,947.

Sausage casings.—September, 1899, \$231,164; 1900, \$319,773; nine months ending September, 1899, \$1,252,489; 1900, \$1,897,522.

All other meat products (canned and all other).—September, 1899, \$414,721; 1900, \$376,454; nine months ending September, 1899, \$433,324; 1900, \$4,027,314.

Soap (tallow or fancy).—September, 1899,

**PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.**  
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.  
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.  
**NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.**  
An interesting and instructive Pamphlet  
will be sent Free of Charge.  
**JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.**

## SECOND ANNUAL Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show!

TO BE HELD AT THE  
**PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS**  
From Friday to Monday Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1900  
INCLUSIVE,  
Competition open to the Farmers, Feeders and Shippers of the World.

**Premium List with Prizes Aggregating \$2,250.00**

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

#### CATTLE.

Any load of cattle competing for any of the following awards shall consist of 12 head, or more out of one car of original shipment.

Cattle showing in one class cannot compete in any other class, except in the sweepstakes.

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE.

The Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, offer a grand sweepstakes prize for the

**Best Load of Cattle, Regardless of Breed, 12 Head or more, \$300.00.**

The Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards Company offer the following premiums for the best load of 12 head or more:

Herefords.		Hogs.	
First premium	\$200.00	For the best double-deck load of Hogs, 100 head, or more, any weight, in original car shipment, premium	\$100.00
Second premium	100.00	For the best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class, any weight, premium	100.00
Third premium	50.00	For the next best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium	50.00
Short Horns.		For the third best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium	25.00
First premium	\$200.00	<b>REIBER HOTEL STAKES, to be given for the best 25 Hogs shown, regardless of weight, out of any single deck, not shown in any other class, premium</b>	
Second premium	100.00		25.00
Third premium	50.00		
Polled Angus or Galloways.			
First premium	\$200.00		
Second premium	100.00		
Third premium	50.00		
Best Individual Spayed or Barren Heifer.			
First premium	\$40.00		
Second premium	25.00		
Third premium	10.00		
Best Individual Bull.			
First premium	\$40.00		
Second premium	25.00		
Third premium	10.00		
Best Individual Steers.			
EAST END HOTEL STAKES OF \$100.00 to be given for the three best individual Steers.		First premium	\$100.00
For the best individual Steer		Second premium	50.00
For the second best individual Steer		Third premium	25.00
For the third best individual Steer		For the best load of lambs, 100 head or more, same conditions,	
		First premium	\$100.00
		Second premium	50.00
		Third premium	25.00

#### Heaviest Weight Steer.

SCHENLEY HOTEL STERLING SILVER CUP, VALUE \$50.00, to the heaviest weight steer of any breed, quality considered, not shown in any other class.

Farmers, feeders and shippers, regardless of locality, are invited to feed stock and place same on exhibition.

All buyers and slaughterers of live stock from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and the Export trade, will be represented on the market at this great exhibition.

All cattle, hogs and sheep on sale will meet with strong demand from Eastern buyers and the Export trade.

Remember the dates of this second annual Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**November 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1900.**

For further information address

**SIMON O'DONNELL,**

General Manager Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Reduced Rates on All Railroads.**

**THE** solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

**SAFETY FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,**

29-33 West Forty-second St., New York.



\$27,059; 1900, \$51,112; nine months ending September, 1899, \$254,773; 1900, \$428,448.

All other soaps.—September, 1899, 3,270,388 lbs., value \$108,481; 1900, 2,075,755 lbs., value \$84,799; nine months ending September, 1899, 31,350,368 lbs., value \$1,080,910; 1900, 23,823,965 lbs., value \$856,249.

Wool (raw).—September, 1899, 228,300 lbs., value \$28,048; 1900, none; nine months ending September, 1899, 2,145,976 lbs., value \$311,927; 1900, 308,598 lbs., value \$47,128.

### THE ARMOUR CONSOLIDATION.

Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Co. have consolidated and will hereafter be operated as one concern under the title of Armour & Co. The combined capital of the consolidated company has been fixed and recorded at \$35,000,000. The terms of consolidation were finally agreed upon on Saturday, Oct. 27, and went into effect on Monday last, Oct. 29. The details of reorganization are now pending. These, it is anticipated, will be generally ready next week, when they will be carried into effect. The entire readjustment of all of the working details of so vast a concern—involving, as it does, extensive ramifications throughout this country and foreign lands—will take some time.

This much may be said. It is not contemplated to close up any of the houses of either of the consolidating companies in New York or its immediate vicinity. There is no disposition to ransack or to upset the existing branch businesses of the Chicago or the Kansas City concerns. Of course, Mr. Kirk B. Armour, president of the late Armour Packing Company, and Mr. Charles W. Armour, its vice-president, will become directors in the consolidated company of Armour & Co., and both will, perforce, hold high office in the counsels and management of the new concern. Mr. P. D. Armour will remain president of the combined interest, with Mr. J. Ogden Armour in his present position.

In the actual working of the consolidated company it is believed that Mr. Kirk Armour will continue to reside at Kansas City and personally conduct that end of the huge enterprise's business which he was such a factor in building up, and the ins and outs of which he so thoroughly understands.

We have known for some time that the plans for consolidation were under way, and that consolidation was practically decided upon months ago, such a step being both a natural and a proper one. The properties of the packing company were virtually taken over under a general understanding on Oct. 1, but the details and the final terms of settlement were not subscribed to until Saturday last.

This consolidation is more of a form than anything else, in so far as the trade world is concerned. While the two companies were different corporations, in fact owned and controlled by different men, still in policy, in family blood, family name and development they were as near together as any two business houses could be without actually being physical parts of each other. The general public knew the name "Armour" well enough, but that same public couldn't tell you that there was such a thing as "Armour & Co." and the "Armour Packing Company," two different commercial enterprises. They were like two friendly ships running prow-by-prow and ready to render aid at all times. There was little else to do but to throw over the hawser and lash the crafts to each other. The rights of heirs and the status of properties had to be arranged before a new title could properly cover the assets of the allied companies. Neither concern has bought the other out. It is simply a formal alliance of the business of two great houses for the more economical and the better working of the business of each. The consolidation of Armour

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BOSTON, MASS.



New York    Philadelphia

Chicago      London

135

& Co. and the Armour Packing Company acts as a clearance of the trade atmosphere. The fact will be popular throughout the commercial world. The personnel of the consolidated company is an evidence of the old adage that "blood is thicker than water."

Phil D. Armour, the head of the house, is the father of J. Ogden Armour and the uncle of Kirk B. Armour and Charles W. Armour. All of them have that conspicuous "Armour" shrewdness and ability which has been felt in meat, grain and provision pits for the last third of a century.

This is the most important trade event which has occurred in the annals of our commercial history. And naturally enough business men have wondered why it did not occur before now.

### GERMANY'S CLOSED MARKETS FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

Anent Germany's action in legislating against the importation of Australian canned meats into the Fatherland, Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General of Queensland, who used to send vast quantities of carcasses and canned meats to Germany, said:

"Very little of the trade is done by the German colonists. They are protesting as members of the community, one of whose chief industries will be injured.

"Germany's action is one-sided: She stops Australia doing trade with her, yet German shipping firms are establishing themselves in Australia to do trade with the Australians.

"We remonstrated strongly with Germany through the Foreign Office, and though the German Government were against the measure they were overborne by the agrarian party, who wanted to protect the German farmer.

"Germany is not the only country which is

passing protective legislation. All the continental nations are doing so.

"The closing of the German market has not yet affected our canned-meat trade. Other markets opened as one was closed. The Germans themselves, just as they shut their home market, were compelled to buy largely from us for their troops in China. America has also been buying for the Philippines.

"Furthermore, the demand for cattle at present exceeds the supply. Some cattle sold for £8 a head the other day, which is the highest price brought in the stockyard for at least twelve years.

"The trade will feel the closing of the German market by-and-by, however, when peace comes, and when the yards are full of stock.

"At present it is hopeless to ask Germany to alter her position—we have done all we can in the way of representations.

"Whether the fact that the German residents in the British colonies are now agitating will have any effect remains to be seen."

### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1900.	1899.
March 1 to Oct. 24—		
Chicago .....	4,150,000	4,090,000
Kansas City .....	1,745,000	1,905,000
Omaha .....	1,400,000	1,415,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	1,059,000	845,000
St. Louis .....	910,000	870,000
Indianapolis .....	715,000	710,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	183,000	217,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	302,000	287,000
Cincinnati .....	368,000	375,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	378,000	413,000
Cedar Rapids .....	274,500	250,700
Sioux City, Iowa .....	452,000	290,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	260,000	205,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	204,000	256,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	310,000	295,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	88,000	73,000
Above and all other...	13,685,000	13,070,000
	—Price Current.	



Straight line track  
in position.

### THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patents of

### ...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Curve line track  
in position.

### ON ADVERTISING.

**CIRCULATION** is not all that makes a publication a valuable advertising medium, in fact circulation in many instances is subordinate to "the class" of people reached to assure returns. The combination, however, is most desirable. The circulation is readily arrived at, and a careful study of the contents of a paper—reading matter and advertisement—reveals "the class" definitely.

**INFLUENCE** proceeds from strength and vigor, from an ever ready attitude of defence, assumed by the paper, of the trade it represents; its readiness to impart knowledge and ideas for the benefit of its patrons and do all things in such a manner as to command the respect and confidence of its constituents.

**CO-OPERATION** is installed by such bearing and methods as bring about influence. Ever on the lookout for the interests of its clientele brings about a reciprocal feeling toward a paper and tends to make every subscriber feel he has a personal interest in the paper, consequently a desire to see it improve, and assists to that end by direct business, by pointing out and influencing possible business, and by sending to the editorial sanctum matter calculated to make its columns more and more interesting.

**COMMON SENSE** suggests advertising and experience proves the value thereof. It is a great mistake too often made to suppose that your goods are so well known to every one interested as they are to yourself. It is safe to say that there is no concern in existence which thousands of people interested have never heard of. Every business man knows the value of judicious advertising. Take the trouble and expense of circularizing and compare with sensible advertising. There is no comparison, that's all.

Figure a bit like this: 10,000 circulars cost

\$100 in postage alone, and make one trip—first and last—and what do they effect? Well, do you read circulars? I have not figured the cost of printing envelopes and the expense of a mailing clerk.

**ADVERTISING MATTER.**—Advertise to influence the buyer, not to please your own fancy. A careful analysis of the buyer suggests plain, clear, concise matter, such that will arrest attention is all necessary, *prima facie*. To specify what you manufacture or have to sell in prominent type is advisable—the mere mention of an article often suggests its purchase. For instance, *Beef Chipper* suggests the purchase thereof instead of going along in the old expensive slow and wasteful method of hand work. A business man sees this among the list of machinery made by so and so, sends for price and capacity, figures up his method against the machine; result, a purchase.

Moral: Make what people want or cause people to want what you make.

**MEDIUMS.**—Advertisers cannot afford to support weak publications. It is not a question of selecting many mediums said to be good, but of selecting the best and most appropriate.

One would not advertise hymn books and Bibles in the "Police Gazette." But boxing gloves and benedictine, he would.

**PERSISTENCE** in advertising is a valuable point. Irregular advertisers do themselves an injustice. When their "ad" is needed it cannot be found; hence the conclusion "out of business or too small to go to the expense," consequently competitors receive the inquiries. The greater show of strength the more successful the business. Expansion is all right in business.

**POSITION AND SPACE.**—The advertising manager is no different than any other

business man. The higher the price the better the value. To save a dollar many advertisers—and they believe in advertising, too—strangely enough take a small space in the suburbs of the paper, as it were, and jam it full of matter until it looks like what most readers classify it under—"quack" business. Successful advertisers take no such chances of jeopardizing their reputation, but place their names and business in such position and space as to prevent the possibility of such classification. Preferred positions cannot be supplied to all, and seldom are available, nor can all afford to pay for such. Nevertheless, all can buy space in the suburbs and thereon build so as to command attention and interest. Never build the house to cover the whole lot—it loses its identity, its individuality, especially when the rest do the same. Advertisements contrary to some good people's opinions are as interesting to the subscriber as is the reading matter. How often have you caught yourself looking over the "ads" if only to find those of your competitors? Buyers have more reason to look over the ads than any one else has, and every one looking over a paper never omits saying "good line of advertisement" or vice versa. You must take interest in the space you purchase, as you would in any other possession; improve it, build on it, send in a reading notice now and again calling attention to something special, etc., etc.

**THE ADVERTISING SOLICITOR**, last but not least, is usually a clever, resourceful fellow with a host of friends all over the earth in every branch of the trade his paper represents, and in many other trades. He is one of the principal wheels in the machinery operating the paper. He is the man who is after the wherewithal to keep everything and everybody going, just as your solicitors are, consequently entitled to some consideration on that score alone. If you have really no

# American Steel Hoop Company

Mild  
Steel  
Hoops  
and  
Bands

For all kinds of cooperage purposes  
Barrel Cask Tub Pail Churn and Trunk Hoops

TRADE MARK  
★ ASHCO ★

Bands of high tensile strength for Tank Builders  
Light Gauge Hoops for Box Pail and Basket  
manufacturers

Hoops cut to any specified length  
Hoops flared and punched to any specification

GENERAL OFFICES

Battery Park Bldg New York U S A  
78 Gracechurch Street London E C

### DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:

BOSTON,  
No. 8 Oliver Street.  
CINCINNATI,  
Chamber of  
Commerce Building.

CHICAGO,  
Marquette Building.  
ST. LOUIS,  
Fullerton Building.  
CLEVELAND,  
Williamson Building.

ST. PAUL,  
Endicott Building.  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
No. 23 Davis Street.  
PITTSBURG,  
Empire Building.

Cable Address  
ASHCO New York U S A  
Lieber  
A B C } Codes used  
A I }



business for him, break it to him gently. He may have been reared home a pet, but through contact with this hard, cold world he may have become calloused somewhat. If he is any good at all he will get you some day to put your "ad" in his paper. Then you will want his sympathy and support, and you will find him all there. You have no use for a fellow who tucks his tail between his legs—figuratively—and "takes to the woods" just because you don't see the thing in the same light that he does, and growl it out at him as though on a little more provocation you would bite. Don't ever bite an advertising solicitor, or you take chances on your store teeth sticking fast or your naturals breaking off. He's tough as genuine spring '93 chicken. You wouldn't hire a man yourself who could be "shoo'd" off like a hen. Hence, submit submissively to a dose of the same medicine you are administering through the medium of your bulldog solicitors. Maybe you do some quiet strokes yourself. If you do, you must put a few crimps in your countenance before starting out. It don't do to wear the same face in buying as you do in selling. What a difference between the attitude of a person trying to sell something and that of the same person having some one try sell him something to him. Funny, but a fact. On general principles no man is so almighty that he can afford to snub every one he wishes to. The good will of a dog, especially one of that breed with good memory centers, is far preferable to his enmity. If your liver is out of order, or you got off on the wrong side of the bed, or your wife paid \$35.00 for a hat and made a feather duster out of it three days afterward "cause it was out of style at the horse show;" or if one underbid you on a good deal, or the bacon was burnt, or the coffee stewed and cold, or the baby had the "endlewendways" and kept you awake all night administering cinderea and paregoric, or your best traveling man got on a "bender" just at the wrong time, or your bookkeeper swallowed a hairpin in his soup and "could not come down this a. m." or everything everywhere has gone wrong (that's your liver) as it sometimes does, or a cow had got on the elevated and delayed your train, or you had been up all night with a "sick friend" yourself, or you had to do a little "kiting" or any old thing. Just tell the advertising gentleman your troubles, and he'll smooth over your sorrows like pouring oil on troubled waters. Maybe you don't believe this. Try it once. And when you advertise, do it like you meant to get business out of it. Place it so you can expect results. THOS. DUNDERDALE,

Western Manager, The National Provisioner, Chicago.

#### A FINE AUTUMNAL NUMBER.

"The Canadian Grocer," of Montreal, on Oct. 26, issued a special autumn number of 154 pages. The colored cover is particularly appropriate representing a farmer in his fields in the midst of harvesting his grain. This number is full of interesting reading matter and of advertisements, the latter showing that its patrons think the "Grocer" a good medium. This paper—a leader of its class, in the Dominion—is published by the MacLean Publishing Company, Ltd. This number under review is another indication of the Grocer's enterprise in maintaining the high standard of its publication.

About 250 bales of cotton in the seed and a lot of cottonseed of the Jasper Gin Company, one of the American Cotton Company's gins, was burned at Denton, Tex., on Thursday of last week, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is between \$8,000 and \$10,000, partly insured.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

### A Review of American Sheep Husbandry. (Continued from issue of Oct. 20.)

Later in the same year Colonel Humphreys, the American minister to Spain, brought home 21 rams and 70 ewes, believed to be of the Infantado family, very carefully selected, and from this importation may be traced some of the finest flocks of the present day. The Atwood strain, now in high repute, originated in a flock founded by Stephen Atwood, of Woodbury, Conn., with stock from the Humphreys importation, which have been bred in great purity to the present day. His first purchase was a ewe bought for \$120.

There were small importations in 1803 and 1807. In 1809 and 1810 Mr. William Jarvis, the American consul at Lisbon, Portugal, bought of the Spanish Junta, from confiscated flocks of Spanish noblemen, and sent to various parts of this country 3,850 Merinos. Fully a third of these were Aguirres; the remainder Escurials, Montarcos, Paulars, and Negrettis. He not only mixed his large flock, but afterwards crossed with the Saxon Merino. Before the cross the average weight of his pure-bred fleeces was 4 pounds. Randall says that 3,500 to 5,000 Spanish Merinos were imported by other persons in 1809, 1810, and 1811.

There was little excitement about the earlier importations up to 1807. Then the difficulties with England and France called attention to the necessity of providing a domestic supply of wool, the embargo intensified popular interest in the matter, and the war of 1812 shut off foreign supplies. It is not strange that prices rose to the extreme of \$2.50 per pound for wool and \$1,000 or more for a pure-bred sheep. After peace was declared, however, and a flood of foreign goods was admitted, they became a drug on the market at a dollar a head.

The Saxon Merinos were imported in large numbers between 1824 and 1848. During that period this very fine wool breed had the preference, and the owners of Spanish sheep hastened to obtain a Saxon cross, which reduced the weight of fleece and weakened the constitution of the sheep. The Saxons produced the finest of wool, but they lacked constitutional vigor. Fine flocks have been kept here from that day to this, though few for years past and very few at present. In that Saxon boom their good name was injured by frauds in selling grades for pure bloods. Their failure to sustain their popularity was due mainly to the fact that the price of Saxon wool was not sufficiently high to offset the light weight of the fleece.

The great Jarvis flock, in which five families were mixed, was bred, unwisely, to accommodate the manufacturers, sires of a lighter color, the Escorial chiefly, being used instead of the dark-colored or yokier families. His sheep were more compact than the average Spanish, but much like them otherwise. Some of his ewes yielded 4 or 4½ pounds of washed wool. This flock finally lost its identity in other breeding flocks.

The Atwood flock was the first example of patient, skilful, and long-continued breeding (from 1813 to 1830). It was built up with careful selections from the Humphreys importation, and afterwards maintained and improved by selection of individuals within the flock. In 1840 the form was Spanish slightly modified, wool short, fine, well crimped, shorter on the belly, not yet fully covering legs and head. Some of the rams had pendulous dewlaps and neck folds or wrinkles. As the Spanish Merino came into especial favor, this flock became popular, and colonies were scattered through the country, especially in New York, some deteriorating, others continuing to improve. This was a notable beginning, worthy of all praise, but not yet was the American Merino thoroughly established as a new breed of the Merino type.

(To be continued.)

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### \$250,000 Private Capital to Invest

Private capitalist (young man) of high standing, has above amount to invest in the provision or packing business or some lucrative business on that order. Business must not be over 400 miles from New York. Would enter as partner or purchase entire business if it does not exceed above amount. No business desired that is not solvent and in which \$75,000 at least cannot be invested. This is strictly a private matter having no connection with financial agents. All correspondence treated in utmost confidence. Principals only noticed. Estate, P. O. Box 672, New York City.

## Egypt and the Soudan.

There is an excellent chance for the export of American provisions to Egypt and the Soudan. The progress of the railroad from Cairo to the Cape will develop further great opportunities. Wide-awake packing firms will do well to correspond without delay with a responsible gentleman who knows the Nile countries thoroughly and who is now in New York for the purpose of establishing lasting connections with first-class houses. Address "A. A.," Box 317, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

## RATIONAL STOCK FEEDING.

### Definitions of Terms—Composition and Digestibility of Foods—Feeding Standard.

We take the following interesting data from Bulletin No. 163 of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., this interesting article having been prepared by F. E. Emery, M. D., Agriculturist, and J. M. Johnson, M. S., Assistant Agriculturist:

### 1.—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND COMPOSITION AND DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS.

The value of food materials depend largely upon their composition and digestibility. The former is ascertained by chemical analysis; the latter by actual trials with animals.

### COMPOSITION OF FEEDING STUFFS. NUTRIENTS.

By chemical analysis, foods are separated into six classes of substances, viz.:

1. Water, which is present in all feeding stuffs. It composes about 80 per cent. of green and succulent fodders, about 90 per cent. of root crops, 75 per cent. of silage, and 10 to 15 per cent. of hays and grains. In these it is present as mechanically adhering or hygroscopic moisture. It is a necessary constituent of the animal body, of which it makes up 40 to 65 per cent. Water is determined by heating the substance for several hours at the temperature of boiling water, at which temperature it passes off as steam.

2. Ash is the inorganic or mineral matter of plants, and is the residue left after burning till all volatile material is driven off. It is composed mainly of soda, potash, lime and magnesia, in the form of phosphates, sulphates, chlorides and carbonates. Ash furnishes the materials for the bony structure of

# SWIFTS

## Western Dressed Beef

### Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

#### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
 Gansevoort Market, 23-24 Tenth Avenue  
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets  
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th  
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

#### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

#### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 New York

animals, and enters to a much less extent into the tissues and organs.

3. Fats (ether extract) represents whatever is dissolved from foods by dry ether. It is composed mainly of fats and oils, but contains, in addition, quantities of gums, wax and coloring matter, depending upon the substances extracted.

4. Protein, the term as used in connection with fodder analyses, includes albuminoids and amides, the albuminoids being the more valuable, and, at the same time, composing by far the larger portion of the protein compounds. They are the nitrogenous compounds of plants and animals, and are determined by estimating the nitrogen in them, which element composes about 16 per cent. of the

weight of protein substances. None of the other classes of substances contain nitrogen. They are represented in the animal body by ligaments, lean meat, muscles, tendons and tissues. Amides are unorganized protein, or protein in a transitory stage, and are very abundant in pasture grass and young growing plants, but change largely into organized protein as the plant reaches maturity. Amides are considered of much less nutritive value than albuminoids, and act as protectors or conservers of the latter.

5. Crude fiber, or cellulose, is the cell wall and structure material of plants, and is usually the most indigestible portion of them, but when digested is considered of equal value to starch and sugar. The lint of cotton is al-

most pure cellulose. Its composition is similar to that of starch. It is determined by boiling the foodstuff with weak acid and alkali, thus dissolving all other constituents. Crude fiber and nitrogen-free extract taken together are known as carbohydrates.

(To be continued.)

A dispatch from Cannonball, N. D., says that the Indians sold last week to the government more than 1,500,000 pounds gross of beef at 4 cents per pound. The cattle were of fine quality, and will net the Indians nearly \$70,000.

According to Mr. Harry West the packing-house in Des Moines, Ia., was to begin operating on November 1.

# Swift and Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



## LAW QUESTIONS

[To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has retained the law firm of HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City.]

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER receives from time to time a large number of inquiries, involving interesting points of law. To properly answer the most important of them this paper has secured the services of MESSRS. HEYN & COVINGTON, to whom all legal matters are submitted for opinion. These answers are given to subscribers free and only through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Every one sending such questions for answer must sign his full name and address. No anonymous questions or those signed with initials will be answered. We will only give the initials or some mark of recognition in the answer so that the correspondent will recognize his question. Subscribers will please say from what state they wish to have the answer on the law as the laws of the different states differ. Don't ride a free horse to death. Ask for the law you need on important matters. The answer will be given to us by these attorneys and published free for you in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address all questions to

"LAW DEPARTMENT,"

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. D. C., Baltimore.—Your question, as we understand it, is briefly this: You employed a certain man to act as your selling agent on commission. He procured for you, as such agent, a certain order and you accepted the same; but, after some deliberation, you did not deem it advantageous to carry out such order and you refused to deliver the goods or to pay the commission to your agent. He now demands of you his commission for such transaction and you desire to know whether he has the right of action against you and can recover his commission.

Under the circumstances of this case you would be liable to the agent for his commission. He has done everything in his power to earn his commission by procuring for you a good order, which you accepted. If the transaction then failed through your fault the law will compel you to pay the damages resulting, and your agent will not be allowed to suffer.

Packer, Chicago.—I sold some goods to a man in St. Paul, he having sent me an order for them. We had previous dealing with this man and considered him perfectly good and able to pay for such goods. We delivered these goods to the railroad company for the purpose of having them freighted to St. Paul, but on the next day we were informed that our customer had filed a petition in bankruptcy. We found on inquiry that the railroad company had shipped the goods and that they were on the way to St. Paul. We then telegraphed to the agent of the railroad in St. Paul to hold the goods when they arrived and stated in the telegram that we had written a letter to him explaining the circumstances. The goods did not arrive in St. Paul until several days after our letter reached the agent of the railroad company, but for some reason or other he caused them to be delivered to the consignee. Have we a right of action, or can we sue the railroad company?

We assume from the above facts that the telegram and the letter you sent were received by the company before the goods were delivered to the consignee. You had a perfect right, under the circumstances, to stop the goods while they were in transit, and having duly notified the railroad company, it was bound to comply with your order, and by failing to do so has become liable to you for the damage you sustained.

G. B. C., Albany.—I made a sale to one of my customers who had dealt with me for sev-

eral years. Before making the sale I had received information which made me suspicious as to his ability to pay, and I therefore went to him and told him that I had heard various rumors that he was hard up and thought of going into bankruptcy, and I told him that I would like to know whether there was any truth in such rumors. He replied that there was no truth in any such statements; that he was perfectly solvent; that he could pay for the goods ten times over, if necessary, and that any rumors to the contrary were ridiculous and untrue. I then told him that I believed him and had the goods delivered to him on the same day. My customer sold those goods on the day that they were delivered to him to a customer of his, and the next morning filed a petition in bankruptcy. I now learn that my customer at the time of my conversation was hopelessly insolvent and that he knew that the statements he made to me were absolutely untrue. The person who bought the goods from him, as far as I can find out, paid him a good price for them and was not aware of the financial condition which my customer was in, but bought the goods because he thought he was making a good bargain. I would like to have those goods and wish you would tell me through the columns of The National Provisioner whether I can recover them.

Your position is briefly this: You made a sale to one of your customers whom we will call A; he caused you to sell him the goods by making fraudulent misrepresentations as to his financial standing. A at once resells the goods to a person who we will call B. He buys them and pays for them without any knowledge of the condition of A. Can you retake the goods from B? We would advise you, under the circumstances, that you cannot retake the goods from B. If they had still been in A's possession you could undoubtedly have retaken the goods, as you were wrongfully induced to sell them to A, by reason of his statements to you; but as soon as A sold and delivered these goods to B, who was entirely innocent of any wrongful intent, and who paid cash for them, you could not retake them, as he acquired a good title which was not affected by the fraud of A.

A. B. C., New York City.—Is there any obligation resting on a landlord to make the repairs to the roof of a building, and is a landlord responsible for damage which has been caused by the leaking of the roof?

The answer to the first part of your question depends entirely upon the terms of the lease and the kind of premises rented. Ordinarily, if there is no covenant in the lease compelling the landlord to make the repairs at his own cost and expense, the tenant could not compel him to make repairs. But if the premises leased are apartments and the apartments are let to separate tenants, the landlord is ordinarily obliged to make the necessary repairs to the roof. The answer to the second part of this question depends entirely upon whether the tenant knew of the defective condition of the roof. The tenant whose landlord has agreed to put the roof in repair and to keep it so, but has failed to do so, knowing that his property will be exposed to injury from storms or otherwise endangered if left upon the premises or placed in such position where such damage is likely to occur, has no right to take the hazard, and if he does so and his property is injured, he cannot recover of the landlord therefor.

Boarder, New York City.—I made an oral agreement to board with my aunt for one year from the 1st of October last, and on that day had my trunks sent to her house. I never boarded with her, but changed my plans and went to another boarding house on the 1st of October. Does she have a right to retain my trunks?

If your aunt is a boarding-house keeper, she has a lien upon the goods of her guests to the extent of the amount due to her for their accommodation, board and lodging, but as you never were her boarder, her only claim against you is for a breach of contract to become her boarder, and in such cases the statute does not give to a boarding-house keeper any lien. We would therefore conclude that she is not justified in holding your trunks.

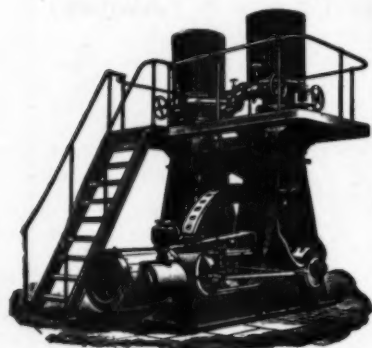
## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS (Granted in Washington)

- 660,548. APPARATUS FOR MAKING ROSIN SOAP. R. Fritz Arledter, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Louis Keferstein, same place; Edward J. Smith, Charlottenburg, Germany, and G. Huth, London, Eng. Filed July 22, 1899. Serial No. 724,782.
- 660,596. STOCK FEEDER. J. J. Singley, El Dorado, Kan. Filed June 9, 1900. Serial No. 19,727.
- 660,655. PROCESS OF RENDERING FATS. A. von Podewills, Munich, Ger. Filed Oct. 20, 1899. Serial No. 734,179.
- 660,718. OIL CAKE FORMING APPARATUS. Edgar C. Bisbee, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Feb. 17, 1899. Serial No. 705,862.
- 660,730. SHEET METAL CAN OR BOX. G. Miller, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 8, 1900. Serial No. 19,580.
- 660,771. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. Ossian Guthrie, Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 1, 1899. Serial No. 704,115.
- 660,794. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCALE. E. Hanak and G. Hoepner, San Francisco, Cal., assignor to the Union Scale & Manufacturing Co., Sacramento, Cal. Filed Nov. 13, 1899. Serial No. 736,769.
- 660,814. SOAP CUTTER AND SEPARATOR. John J. Gaynor, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor of two-thirds to Frank Maus Fovre and D. A. Murphy, same place. Filed May 3, 1900. Serial No. 15,310.
- 660,939. APPARATUS FOR MAKING MOLD OF BUTTER, etc. Rob. E. Webb, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed Feb. 7, 1900. Serial No. 4,415.

### Trade-Marks.

- 35,295. BUTTER. Bartram Bros., New York, N. Y. Filed July 20, 1900. Essential Feature—The representation of stripes arranged one alongside the other and the representation of a network on the stripes. Used since July 6, 1900.
- 35,296. COTTONSEED OILS. The American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 20, 1900. Essential Feature—The words "Silver Moon." Used since Sept. 15, 1900.
- 35,299. SOAP POWDER. J. G. Hass Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Sept. 25, 1900. Essential Feature—The words "Bright-light." Used since Aug. 1, 1900.
- 35,301. LAUNDRY SOAP. The N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 12, 1900. Essential Feature—The word "Rainbow." Used since November, 1888.
- 35,302. SALT. Seneca Lake Salt Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 5, 1900. Essential Feature—The word "Pillar" and the representation of a pillar. Used since Aug. 1, 1900.

The prosperity of the Sioux City, Ia., stockyards is shown by the company having declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its \$1,500,000 of preferred stock. This, however, did not tell the whole story of the prosperity. The net earnings are constantly growing, but instead of being turned over to the stockholders as dividends, a large part of them are expended for betterments necessary to enable the plant to handle the increasing business. The betterments of the yards during the year consists of two sheep barns, a boiler house and sheep dip, four double and five single deck chutes, a chute office, alleys, wagon scales, corn cribs, viaducts and 1,657 feet of new railroad track.



# FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.  
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, • \$1,000,000.

S. B. RIMMART, President.  
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice Pres.  
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.  
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.  
We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

**CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.**

**STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.**

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,  
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

**JOHN R. ROWAND,**

MANUFACTURER OF

## CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Ware-  
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbon-  
ized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.  
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
Cold Storage Co.

### THE ICE BUSINESS IN EUROPE.

At the convention of the Southwestern Ice  
Manufacturers' Association, held in Dallas,  
Tex., Charles A. L. Loney spoke as follows on  
"Observations of the Ice Business in Europe."

"It is a long distance from Texas to the  
other side of the broad Atlantic, and the sub-  
ject upon which I have been asked to make a  
few remarks does not seem to be one that  
would interest ice manufacturers of the South-  
west; consequently anything I have to say is  
not likely to be of any material benefit to the  
members present; but as I promised the pro-  
gramme committee to help fill out the bill, I  
will ask your kind indulgence for a few mo-  
ments.

"The average American tourist lands first  
at Liverpool. Here we find quite a number  
of immense cold storage warehouses, but no  
ice factories. There is plenty of refrigerating  
capacity in Liverpool, but it is all utilized for  
the purpose of refrigerating the immense quan-  
tities of meats that arrive at that point from  
this country and Australia.

"You can imagine what this class of busi-  
ness means to Liverpool when I tell you that  
from the United States alone there is annually  
imported into England about \$160,000,000

**George M. Brill, M.E., Engineering Department**

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

SPECIALTIES:

Engineering of Electric Power Plants, Cold  
Storage and Refrigerating Plants.

1148-4 Marquette Bldg., - - - CHICAGO

worth of refrigerated meats, not to speak of  
the mutton that is also imported into that  
country from Australia and New Zealand. A  
very large percentage of this business goes  
through the port of Liverpool, and is handled  
there; hence the cold storage business of this  
city is a very important factor.

"Passing on from Liverpool, we come to the  
metropolis of the world, London. Here we  
find the ice business is in its infancy; up to  
a few years ago, not a pound of ice was man-  
ufactured in this great city, the source of  
supply being Norway. To give you an idea  
of the small ice business that is done there,  
I might say that on a hot summer's day the  
consumption of ice in this city, with its 6,500,-  
000 people, is only 2,000 tons; whereas,  
New York, with 3,500,000 people, consumes  
about 20,000 tons. It is estimated that the  
annual consumption of ice in London is only  
20,000 tons, against 5,000,000 tons in New  
York.

"As far as I could observe or ascertain,  
there is not an ice wagon running in all Lon-  
don for private trade, the only wagons that  
one sees being used exclusively for the deliv-  
ery of ice to fishmongers, butcher shops, ho-  
tels, hospitals and like institutions.

"Should you want to obtain ice for domestic  
purposes over there, you must leave your order  
with a fishmonger, and he will deliver the  
cold commodity at your place of residence,  
and for sixpence (12 cents) you will only  
obtain sufficient ice for a couple of good-sized  
mint juleps.

"Ice sells on an average for \$6 per ton at  
the factory—that is to say, an English ton

PRODUCE REFRIGERATING  
COMPANY....

Madison Cooper,  
Manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical  
and correct handling of all perishable products.  
Specialists in all classes of refrigeration.  
Plans, specifications and supervision.  
Consultation and expert services.  
Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine  
Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air  
Circulation, and Process Preventing the Forma-  
tion of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

of 2,240 pounds—consequently one-eighth  
larger than our ton. Coal at the mine's  
mouth, in the north of England, costs about  
\$1.50 per ton, but in London, 200 to 250  
miles distant from the source of supply, it is  
worth \$5 to \$6 per ton, which coal is com-  
monly known over here as "mine run" coal.  
This is owing to the want of competition  
among the railroads, there being so few, and  
their business so heavy that freight rates are  
exorbitant in the extreme.

"We cross the English channel, and in a  
few hours are in the gay city of Paris. Here  
is to be found one of the original sulphuric  
dioxide machines, now forty-five years old,  
but still making ice in blocks of about 60  
pounds in weight. There is nothing of par-  
ticular interest to the observer of the ice  
business here except the odd way they have  
of delivering ice. It is carted around in ordi-  
nary ice wagons, and after being weighed by  
wagon scales, it is placed in a galvanized iron  
box about two feet long by one foot wide and  
about eight inches deep, with handles at each  
end, and is then carried into the building by  
two men, each one holding one of the handles.  
As far as I could learn, they have not yet  
been made acquainted with American ice  
hooks or tongs. The dioxide machines are be-  
ing rapidly replaced by ammonia machines.

(To be continued.)

## MINERAL WOOL

CHEAP AND  
EASILY APPLIED.

MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR FOR COLD STORAGE, ETC.

SAMPLES FREE.

Address United States Mineral Wool Co., 143 Liberty St., New York.

## DON'T PAY BIG TRUST PRICES FOR ICE.

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE REFRIGERATING MACHINES ARE BETTER. YOU CAN'T SMELL  
THE GAS—IT HAS NO ODOR.

Write to

**THE COCHRAN COMPANY**

LORAIN, OHIO.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—The Morewood Lake Ice Co., of Pittsfield, Mass., has been organized at that city. Mr. A. W. Shaw has been appointed manager.

—S. N. Williams, of Portland, Me., has purchased land at Thomas Creek on which he will build a cheese factory and an up-to-date creamery.

—What will be, it is said, the largest cold storage plant between New York and Boston will be constructed in Hartford, Conn., by P. Berry & Sons.

—Gould & Nowlen have been awarded the contract for the new cold storage building which is to be an annex to the Quartermaster's store in Bath, N. Y.

—The Nace & Swartley Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has filed incorporation papers. Capital, \$60,000. The company will cold store and deal in dairy products.

—The Beecher City Creamery Co., of Beecher City, Ill., has been incorporated to manufacture butter. Capital, \$4,000. Corporators: B. F. Willis, L. L. Wood, S. Smith, all of Beecher City.

—Harin's Dairy Ranch at Watsonville, Cal., has suffered a \$10,000 loss by fire. This included the machinery of the plant. No insurance. The property is owned by John Welch and family. Cause of fire unknown.

—The P. W. Kiefaber Company has filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County (N. J.) Clerk's office. The object of the corporation is to deal in dairy products. The capital stock is \$25,000, with \$2,000 paid in.

—Gamble & Robinson's refrigerator and commission plant at 224-226 Sixth street, N. Minneapolis, Minn., in the Central Market building has been gutted by fire, sustaining

a loss of about \$40,000. The building is owned by T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis.

—A cold storage and ice-making plant, with a daily capacity of six tons of ice, is to be erected at the corner of 7th and Canal streets, Richmond, Va. Adolphus Busch, the big brewer, is one of the prime movers in the matter. A company will be formed, it is stated, to operate the plant.

—The Queensborough Dealers' and Consumers' Hygeia Ice Co., of New York city, has been incorporated. Directors: Joseph Lenz, B. F. Bain, Christian Tanges, Fred Schuler and others of Long Island City. Principal offices: First Ward, Borough of Queens, Harry T. Weeks, Borough of Queens attorney.

—The Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has petitioned the City Council of that city for permission to lay down a system of underground pipes for the transmission of ammonia pipes for the purpose of refrigerating hotels, commission houses and other places requiring refrigeration.

—The old foundry building on Jefferson street, Fort Collins, Col., has been fitted up by the Fort Collins Crystal Ice Company into an up-to-date ice plant. Robert Andrews is president and general manager, and Ward Steward secretary of the company. The capacity of the plant is five tons of pure distilled ice.

—The Northwestern University, of Chicago, has borrowed from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, \$340,000 for a term of years. The money will be used in the construction of the nine-story cold storage warehouse at Nos. 152 to 164

Kinzie street, Chicago, for the occupancy of the A. Booth Packing Company.

—The Independent Ice Company, Norfolk, Va., held a meeting last week at the office of Judge T. H. Wilcox, completed its organization, and appointed a committee, consisting of C. A. Woodward, H. L. Smith and Harry S. Herman, to secure a site and erect the

## Starr Engineering Company

JOHN E. STARR, President.

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New York.

Consulting & Supervising  
Engineers and Architects

Specialists in  
Refrigeration and  
Pure Water Apparatus

COMPLETE COLD STORAGE  
INSTALLATION. STREET  
PIPELINE REFRIGERATION.  
ICE PLANTS.

# AMERICA AND RUBEROID

## ALLIED IN CHINA

Recently we were ordered by the German Government to ship a big lot of P & B Ruberoid Roofing to China to cover the German barracks there. Following that order came one from the U. S. Government for a quantity of Ruberoid to cover the barracks sheltering our OWN "boys" in China—and it has gone.

### P. & B. RUBEROID ROOFING

is the only roofing that will "stand" the severity of the climate of China—the genuine, the original Ruberoid, we mean—but Ruberoid is proof against all atmospheric or climatic changes, water, heat, cold, steam, acid, alkalis, vermin, etc., and is very elastic. Made of strongest felt and contains no tar or paper. Cheaper than cheaper roofings. Great cold-weather roofing—try it.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, 85-87 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK



## COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

### A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

plant, which, in all probability, will be completed not later than April 1, 1901. The promoters state that later on the company may double the capital stock.

—The excavations are now under way for a mill construction five-story block on Windsor street in Hartford, Conn., adjoining the railroad tracks. The block is to be one of the heaviest in the city, and will be used for cold storage for fruit by E. Berry & Sons, who are putting it up. It will be the only building of this kind this side of Boston. The building will have a frontage of 120 feet on Windsor street, and will be 80 feet in depth.

—If negotiations that are now pending are successfully completed, capital to the amount of many millions will be invested in this city within a few months in an undertaking whereby perishable provisions, chiefly dairy produce, will be taken from this port to England by a fleet of steamers specially fitted up with cold storage plants. Steps are now being taken to acquire, at a cost of \$3,750,000, two blocks of land fronting on the North River. The land lies between 14th and 16th streets. The Southampton Cold Storage and Lairage Company of Southampton, England, an immense concern, is interested in the enterprise. The company is now building large warehouses in Southampton. Operations will not begin before next summer. American and English capitalists have the subject under consideration, and, while considerable progress has been made, the plans have not all yet been completed. Many millions of capital will be invested.—Minneapolis Journal.

—A decision handed down by the Court of Appeals of New York last week states that the directors of a company are directly responsible for the bonds of their company, providing that the directors have failed to make public their annual report. The case in which this decision was given was that of *Morgan vs. Headstrong*, in which it was shown that the Franklin Ice Manufacturing Co. issued bonds to the amount of \$120,000 in 1883, payable in 1893, and which were secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the company. The defendant did not become a director until two years after the maturity of the bonds, and it was shown that in 1896 the company failed to make its annual report with the County Clerk and the Secretary of State of New York. The court, in its decision, held that the defendant and all the other directors were personally responsible for all of the bonds of the company upon which the company had made default in payment. It has always been assumed that bonds were indebtedness for which directors were not responsible, in that the bonds were secured by the real estate of the company. It is also the case that when the annual report was made no mention was made of this class of indebtedness. The point is now made that in order to overcome this liability the mortgage and bonds will be issued in New Jersey and made payable there. On the other hand, it is said that the responsibility is a just and equitable one in order to prevent any frauds.

#### THE FRED. W. WOLF CO.

The Fred. W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, have recently closed the following contracts:

The Biltmore Farms, Ashland, N. C., 1-6 ton Linde refrigerating plant complete. The Beaumont Ice, Light and Refrigerating Co., Beaumont, Tex. 1-36 ton ammonia condenser. The El Paso Mine Mill & Smelter Supply Co., El Paso, Tex., 1-12 ton Linde refrigerating machine for export into Mexico. The Pioneer Mills Co., Honolulu, H. I., 1-6 ton Linde refrigerating machine. The Muncie Ice Co., Muncie, Ind., 1-15 ton ice-making plant, including 1-50 ton Linde refrigerating machine. Meese & Gottfried Co., San Francisco, Cal., 1-50 ton ice-making plant:

## REFRIGERATING PLANTS

...FOR...

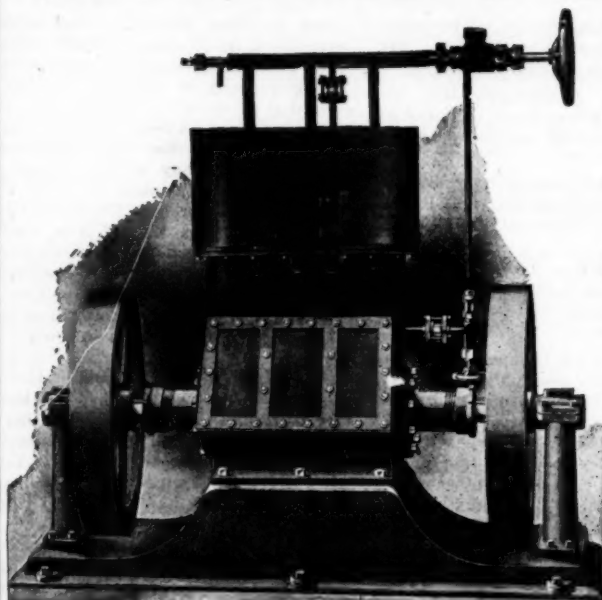
**Butchers,  
Packers,**

**Cold Storage  
Warehouses,**

**Restaurants,  
Hotels, &c.**

**Special attention  
given to Small Plants  
for Markets.**

**One to Thirty  
Tons.**



**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,**

**35 OSCEOLA STREET,**

**OSHKOSH, WIS.**

Meese & Gottfried Co., San Francisco, Cal., 1-6 ton Linde refrigerating machine. The Union Ice Co., Los Angeles, Cal., 1-120 ton Linde refrigerating machine to be used for ice plant. George Wiedemann Brewing Co., Newport, Ky., 1-225 ton Linde refrigerating machine together with 1-30 ton distilling apparatus for their ice-making plant. Sam M. Winters, Bryan, Tex., 1-20 ton ice-making plant complete.


#### BIG NEW ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Mammoth Electric Company has been organized at Hanford, Cal., with a capital of \$5,000,000, all subscribed. Its officers are:

Alex. Guthrie, of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., president; J. Shaw Robertson, vice-president; E. Kauntze, secretary Bank of Hanford, treasurer. Hugh McCalmont, of England, is one of the largest stockholders.

The object of the corporators is to build an immense electric plant to develop the great San Joaquin River power west of the Rocky mountains and 180 miles from San Francisco.

The proposition to revoke feed-in-transit rates in live stock at the session in Denver, Colo., last week of the Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau, was favored by a majority of the lines, but action was deferred in consequence of the strenuous opposition of the Colorado lines on the ground that it would greatly injure trade in that territory by placing prohibitive rates on sheep which otherwise would be brought from the pastures of New Mexico and Southern Colorado to the feeding grounds of the Arkansas Valley and Larimer County under the old rate and sent to the Eastern markets early next spring.



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The Acme of Perfection  
contains no tar, is odorless  
air-tight, strong and durable.  
The most pliable paper made.  
Maintain an even temperature  
in your coolers and Refrigerators  
by using HERCULES  
Water-proof paper. Made on  
practical and scientific  
principles. Send for  
samples and all the facts.

**FRANK S. DE RONDE  
COMPANY.**

52-54 JOHN ST.  
NEW YORK.

## PIPE COVERINGS Steam and Brine.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

**ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.**



### They Want a Refrigerating Machine and an Electric Light Plant.

We have just received the following letter from the large and well-known beef and pork packing concern of Rea & Co., of Second avenue, and Panhandle R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please announce this in your columns. We are in the market for a 125-ton refrigerating machine of modern type, also a 250 electric light plant to be operated by steam engine. No matter who is elected, McKinley or Bryan, there will be no cancellation of contract. It is our intention to go ahead and to enlarge our packinghouse.

Respectively yours,

REA & Co.

Messrs. Rea & Co. is one of the oldest and one of the most substantial houses in Pittsburgh. The proprietors have built up a large trade by careful management and by keeping up to date.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN ICE WAR.

(Special from Havana.)

Oct. 27.—In Cuba's capital an ice war is raging. There are two big ice plants here—one American and one Spanish. The American ice factory is regarded as an intruder by the Spanish firm, and the latter is trying to freeze the Americans out. The public is getting the benefit of the fight, as ice is down to 40 cents the hundred pounds, the cheapest price ever known in Cuba. As an example of methods peculiarly Spanish for annihilating competition may be cited the discovery of a plot to assassinate the proprietors of the American ice factory.

### YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

The following business has been done recently by the York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa.:

Charleston, W. Va.—The Diamond Ice & Coal Company has given a contract for a complete 40-ton ice-making plant; can system. —Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Ice Company has ordered a 25-ton ice-making plant. It will be on the can system. —Chicago, Ill.—Armour & Company are preparing to make some additions to their cold storage plant. An order for two 600-ton refrigerating machines has been placed. The order also includes the ammonia condensing system for the full capacity of the two machines. These 600-ton machines will be the largest refrigerating machines ever built. This order was negotiated for by Mr. F. W. Pilsbry, general Western agent of the York Mfg. Co. —Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Brewing Company is preparing to improve its plant, and have ordered a 40-ton brine tank system. —Champaign, Ill.—The Twin City Ice & Cold Storage Company will make a number of additions and improvements to its plant. A 15-ton can ice freezing system has been ordered. —El Reno, Okla. Ter.—The El Reno Ice & Coal Company will put in an additional 35-ton ice machine. —Louisville, Ky.—Armour & Company have ordered a 25-ton refrigerating plant for their cold storage warehouse in this city. —Waxahatchie, Tex.—The Waxahatchie Ice Company is preparing to equip its plant with a new 35-ton ice-making machine. Contract for same has been awarded to the York Mfg. Co. —Salisbury, Md.—W. F. Dusch, of Norfolk, Va., and J. D. Price, of this city, have formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of ice here. A plant of 15 tons capacity will be erected at once. The York Mfg. Co. has the contract for furnishing the needed machinery.

A New York company, it is said, has invested £800,000 in frontage on the North Railway, where it is proposed to build docks for a line of fast, cold storage steamers to carry to England butter, cheese, eggs, fruit and perishable provisions.—Evening News, London, Eng.

# THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

CONSUMPTION STILL BEYOND PRODUCTIONS AND SMALL STOCKS STEADILY FALLING AWAY—SPURTY CONDITIONS, BUT HESITANCY OVER MARKEDLY ADVANCING PRICES IN ORDER TO TAKE IN HOGS AT EASIER PRICES—A LITTLE SQUEEZE OF SHORTS SENDS PORK TO \$20.00 FOR OCTOBER.

The stocks at the close of this month show even smaller proportions than had been counted upon. Indeed they are so light that were they alone to be considered in connection with values, almost any prices the packers cared to place upon them could be obtained, with the enormous home demands. But the season of the year has arrived when the laying down of the new packing at favorable prices is of most moment, and the probabilities are that the products will be held down in price as much as possible in order to take in any larger supply of the swine. Indeed the extent of the supplies of the swine in the near future are awaited with a good deal of interest. It is conceded that a fair test of the hog movement has not been afforded latterly, by reason of the mild weather, while there has been some urgency in shipments of them from farmers' hands for urgent reasons. A prolonged cold spell would bring out more generally the disposition of farmers to market their holdings and clearer ideas could be had of the near future supplies of the swine. Latterly the receipts of the hogs have not only been below the volume of last year at this time, but they have shown poorer quality. In all probability through November and December the packers will be most exercised over influencing the prices of the hogs, while the supplies of the products, however small they may be, will be handled, probably, contrary to the ordinary tendency. Indeed because supplies of the products are so small there is less reason than usual to support their prices when the taking in of larger hog supplies has to be considered. In this way of looking at the market it appears to us that there is not likely to be more than temporary movements for higher prices and to come about only as "shorts" show themselves, or as the cash demands prove too strong on the small supplies to hold the prices down. The export demands for the products for some few days have been of a very conservative order. The shipments, however, are fairly liberal on old contracts, or in the way of consignments. Most of the stuff being shipped has been had at lower prices than those current. The temper of the foreign markets is against paying current prices, not only for hog products, but for all associated articles, they are remarkably dull in their demands for cotton oil, tallow, grease, etc. The continental markets especially are drawing close to the time when they can depend a good deal upon the outturns of home grown hogs, and in any event they are not likely to stock up largely with products at around current prices. It is true that they are holding much lighter stocks than usual at this time of the year, and on that account will have to be steady, if conservative buyers.

But all conditions accepted, it is considered influencing that prices must rule fairly high this season as against last year, however they may be abated from the existing basis through the period of active marketings of hogs. When the supplies of swine are largely had, within the next few weeks, it would seem that any possible supply of the products would be of that comparatively moderate volume, as against former seasons, in consideration of the current small stocks to build upon, that the packers would have a decided advantage in naming their prices. It is this conclusion that makes the January option attractive to some buyers. It is a fact that current prices for the products do not shorten consumption in this country, whatever effect they have on the other side. Enormous demands prevail at the West from all over the South, Southwest and Eastern sections. The people in most directions are better able to buy than in many years. Throughout the South high prices for cotton and general crops enable the planters and others to lay in food supplies extensively, while the active labor season necessitates larger general assortments. The packers find it almost impossible to meet these demands as promptly as usual. The month goes out without marked excitement over a short interest in lard and ribs; indeed, prices for these yielded; but Lipton put the price of October pork to \$20.00, as he held practically all of the available supply of contract grade; he found only a short here and there, as most of them had covered when the price was \$16@17.00, but as these shorts had for the most part sold the delivery at \$11.00, any price paid to cover showed sharp losses. However, the motive in controlling the pork was more to meet actual consumptive demands, as pork strips are much cheaper than ribs, and the short interest developed was only incidental. The short interest is more in lard and ribs and on the November deal as concerns the Cudahy and Armour interests, although much better protected than it was a few weeks since. There is a much larger line of shorts on the January option than in the intermediate deliveries, although less than a week or so since, since some of them have covered, while some others have taken the long side in view of the small stocks now held and the belief that it would have to be an exceptionally large packing through to January, to giving supplies then that would materially disturb prices from a firm basis. In New York, there has been very little done in lard on English account, and a steady moderate trading in refined for the continent. Compounds continue slow, because of the erratic pure lard market. The city people are marketing their outputs of lard close on foreign and city wants. The city cutters get good prices for bellies with increased demands for them from the mining regions; they are accepting a little easier prices for shoulders, while they find hams hard to sell. The sales to this writing in New York for the week have been 800 bbls. mess pork at \$12.50@13.75, now \$12.50@13.25; 325 bbls. city family at \$15.75@16.00; 200 bbls. short clear at \$14.00@17.00, chiefly with \$16.50, as outside; 750 tcs. Western steam lard at \$7.40@7.50; 950 tcs. city do. at \$7.00@7.50, chiefly at \$7.00@7.05, and iron bound at \$7.45@7.50; compound lard, 6½@6¾c. In cut meats, sales of 2,500 pickled shoulders at 6¼c; 4,800 pickled hams at 9¼@10¼c; 35,000 pounds pickled bellies, loose, 12 lbs. average at 9¼c; 64,000 pounds do. 14 lbs. average at 9¼c; 8,000 pounds light do. at 10¼c; light green bellies at 9@9¼c. There has been an

increased demand this week for miscellaneous product from the Cuban and Porto Rico markets.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week 4,628 bbls. pork, 7,545,347 pounds lard, and 8,562,650 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 4,411 bbls. pork, 15,500,120 pounds lard, and 16,748,509 pounds meats.

Beef.—Some movement to English markets this week in city tierced extra India mess has been at \$15.00; barrel, extra mess at \$8.50@9.00; family at \$11.50@12.00, and packet at \$10.00@10.50.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending October 27, 1900, are as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Oct. 27, 1900.	Week Oct. 28, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99 to Oct. 27, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	540	1,921	65,622
Continent....	526	375	36,136
S. & C. Am....	328	74	23,423
W. Indies....	3,178	1,959	101,321
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	40	82	8,066
Other countries	16	....	1,511
Totals.....	4,628	4,411	236,679
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	6,850,975	13,717,375	680,558,245
Continent....	1,455,368	2,732,734	106,258,108
S. & C. Am....	63,960	64,425	4,784,660
W. Indies....	192,375	235,975	12,452,924
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	....	....	100,550
Other countries	....	....	1,101,600
Totals.....	8,562,650	16,748,509	804,256,087
LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	2,463,972	5,784,385	264,035,433
Continent....	4,218,875	8,598,279	315,592,011
S. & C. Am....	318,970	331,040	21,523,540
W. Indies....	538,030	754,720	29,084,865
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	390	4,976	172,237
Other countries	5,120	26,720	2,803,460
Totals.....	7,545,347	15,500,120	633,211,646

Recapitulation of week's exports ending October 31, 1900:

From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York...	4,068	4,502,125	3,728,380
Boston.....	247	1,211,700	958,737
Portland, Me..	....	....	....
Philadelphia..	183	873,600	162,167
Baltimore....	....	552,660	1,363,231
Norfolk.....	....	....	....
N'port News...	....	....	491,237
New Orleans..	110	....	34,500
Montreal....	....	1,422,565	909,075
Totals.....	4,628	8,562,650	7,545,347

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 27, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 28, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs....	47,335,800	55,649,200	8,313,400
H'ms, lbs....	16,804,256,087	910,790,758	106,534,071
Lard, lbs....	633,211,646	699,868,426	66,656,780

### COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

### Weekly Review.

SLACK AND EASIER MARKET WITH UNSETTLED CONDITIONS — EXPORT DEMANDS UNIMPORTANT — HOME WANTS LIGHT BECAUSE OF AN ERRATIC LARD MARKET.

The market is in that position that everybody waits for new developments. It is suffering decidedly from dulness. When any at-

tempt is made to sell, in the quiet feeling, there is a sagging look to affairs on the sale of small lots, however unwilling the disposition to sell larger quantities at the lower figures. The statistical position in the moderate quantities of new oil on offer, and the full cost of production against the current prices for the oil, does not have an opportunity to work because of the absence of important demands. So far as concerns the foreign markets they are likely to remain indifferent over extensive buying until they feel that the situation is thoroughly settled here. They filled a few orders last week on urgent wants, as favored by easier freight room. But this week they have dropped out. If there was an ordinary demand from the home consumers the market could, for a while, get along without export demand and hold firm, because of the moderate supplies of the oil and the greatly hindered production. The pure lard market, by reason chiefly of the manipulation of the packers in covering short contracts, as well as in order to lay the new hog packing down at easier prices, has prevented the feature of small stocks of the product from having its full weight. The lard situation, therefore, has been such that the compound makers have had slow demands for their products, and in consequence have figured over cotton oil with a good deal of reserve. The period is now so late that higher lard would be sustained with more difficulty, even though the stocks of it are the smallest ever known at this time, or at any other time, of the year. Through November and December the supplies of hogs will probably prove large enough to keep the packers' eyes more on getting them in at cheaper prices than on allowing small stocks of the products to favorably affect their prices. We do not now look for more than temporary spurts in prices of lard; more so as they come about from squeezing shorts. It is clear,

however, that until lard becomes settled no marked increase in the business in compounds is likely to come about. Therefore, the ordinary demands for prime cotton oil will be in abeyance. As concerns the foreign markets, it looks as though their consumption of cotton oil would be materially less this year than it was in the previous season. They would divert their buying more than then to other oils, because of the comparatively high prices as against last year. In any consideration cotton oil is likely to be materially better than the prices made in the active part of last season. The consumption of it would, it seems, naturally be abated, with the consumers seeking substitutes. Some other seed oils will be abundant in Europe this season. Though at a later period of the year they will be marketed, it is a fair inference of the trade that they will be resorted to more than last year, by reason of values around. But, however less cotton oil the foreign markets may take as against last year, the fact remains that they have got to be considerable buyers of it in the future, near or remote. When their demands come along there will be a better gauge of affairs than at present. All continental and English markets feel that "everything is too high" in this country. They reason from the figures which they paid last year, without possibly taking fully into account the marked difference in statistical positions then and now. If exceptionally small stocks of most grease products are considered by foreign sources the reasoning would run that prices will sag when larger productions are had from a freer marketing of seed, or, in the instance of lard, when the usual large November and December arrivals of swine come along. It would take a long time, even with protracted inaction of buyers, to give a materially burdensome supply of either hog or seed products. It is a fact that production of the cotton oil is increasing, and that the

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mills now are generally at work. The high prices which prevailed for some time have brought seed out freely. Some of the mills are liberally supplied, and most of them have enough to run full time. However, a large number of mills are sold ahead of the oil, through November, on considerable demand in the previous week and, previously, from Western manufacturers. On the whole, there is a very limited disposition on the part of the mills to sell this week. Seed has come down in some sections to \$16@17 per ton, but these prices could not be afforded by the mills at the current rates for oil. Indeed, most of them would not come out whole if the market value of the oil alone were considered. There is a good sale for the meal, and the profits come in on that commodity. United to the influence from the lard situation, so far as concerns quieting demands for cotton oil, is the dull though steady look of the tallow markets. It may be that the approaching election has something to do in influencing the quiet feeling among buyers of soap, the makers of which, consequently, are compelled to be slow buyers of the raw materials. The fact remains that the soap buyers are fighting hard over prices. They are compelling manufacturers to sell for a small margin of profit. This is made easier by the more numerous soap makers this year than last, and the sharper competition among them, while the manufacturers do not care to make further accumulations of soap materials. Then, again, cotton oil is closer than usual to the price of tallow. Some, if not all, of the large soap makers decline to make contracts for cotton oil ahead of actual needs. This is in strong contrast with the temper they exhibited at this time last year, when they had bought largely by this time. By comparison with last year everything is much later. There are large demands held in abeyance, which must at some time give considerable activity, while the offerings of the oil will only be material through November, while last year, October furnished a liberal selling movement. The quality of the new oil arriving is oftener of grades under prime. Over this there is often a good deal of dispute. The season is phenomenal in that there has been no frost over the South. "Cotton is making every day." We gave our opinion some days since that the cotton crop would reach this year 10,500,000 bales, and there will be little likelihood of that amount being reached if there is absence of frost to Nov. 10. It has been the brightening cotton crop prospects which have as much as anything else latterly induced a disposition to sell seed at the modified prices. A

colder wave is, at this writing, running over the South, and it may occasion frost. The cotton market is stimulated to better prices through that possibility. There would probably be more cautious offerings of seed in the event of frost, and steadier prices for it, particularly as there is added the feature of possibly further damaged seed in Texas, through heavy rains there within a day or two. Thursday morning it was reported that the frost had extended over only a limited territory. It had touched northern Texas, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The cotton staple consequently weakened in price, where it had been advancing. The sales in New York for the week, to this writing, have been 750 bbls. prime yellow, on spot at 34@34½, but it is now offered at 34; 2,000 bbls. do., November delivery, at 33¼@33½, and at this writing it is hard to get bids of 33; indeed, small lots are offered at 33; 1,500 bbls. do., January to May deliveries, at 33½; 500 bbls. winter yellow, November delivery, at 40; 300 bbls. do. on spot, in lots, at 41@42; 10 tanks prime yellow, on the spot, at 32@32½, 15 tanks do., November delivery, at 30@31. At the mills, sales of 25 tanks crude, in the near Atlantic sections at 26@26½, chiefly at 26; 10 tanks do. in the Valley at 25; 30 tanks do. in Texas at 23½@24½, and 22¼@23 for off grades. Prime yellow in barrels is reported sold in Galveston at 30 for 3,000 bbls.

Later.—The market is even weaker. There are offers to sell prime yellow for November in New York at 33, while bids of 32½ have been withdrawn. Spot oil is scarce, therefore held at 33½@34, yet at the same time small lots offered for November at 33 would be delivered, it is said, at once. About 3,000 bbls. were delivered on contracts on the first of the month.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

W. S. Hutton, in his "Steam Boiler Construction," states that "the economy that may be obtained by combustion with forced draft in a steam boiler is due to the increased rate of combustion and increased efficiency of the heating surfaces produced by it, resulting in increased boiler power. The increase of power obtained depends principally upon the quantity of air brought into intimate contact with the fuel in a given time, but the power of the boiler may generally be increased from 40 to 100 per cent. by the application of well-arranged forced draft."

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## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

### Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—The market has not as yet got into an assured position. There was absolutely an inactive look to affairs up to Wednesday, and 4½ was quoted nominally for city, in hhds., and 4¾ for tierces, while the last sale had been made at 4½ for hhds. But on Wednesday there was 4½ bid for city in hhds. The bid went around in a general way, giving the impression at first that demand was starting up. It developed, however, that a lot of 50 hhds. only was wanted, and by a local soap buyer, for which, while willing to pay 4½, no more was conceded. We cannot regard the situation as any way improved. It is true that the melters are not offering much, but at the same time demands are slack. Whether the approaching election has anything to do with the quiet feeling is a matter of opinion among traders. Our belief is that there are well defined causes for the inaction apart from the political consideration. In the first place, all foreign markets hesitate over making accumulations of fats this year because of the more unsettled prices generally as compared with the figures they laid down most of their supplies in the previous season. Their temper that way is especially noticeable in cotton oil, lard, greases, etc., and it spreads naturally to associated commodities. Of course, tallow is now only slightly higher than cotton oil, and if the latter was to hold up in price, demands in some degree would be thrown to tallow; but there is a belief among the foreign soap makers that as the season advances they are going to get soap grades of cotton oil materially cheaper. While the sentiment over withholding buying orders runs over one leading commodity, it is apt to extend over all commodities until conditions are settled. Then, again, while ocean freight room is easier, there is a belief that it will be had upon a decidedly easier basis later on. Moreover, the soap trade of the country is dull, and buyers of the manufactured goods bear down hard on their

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prices, making soap makers very cautious over buying raw materials. Indeed, home and export demands are lifeless, while the season of the year is approaching when there is usually a disinclination to stock up largely of any merchandise. The London sale on Wednesday was not significant; it showed an unchanged market, with 1,500 casks offered, with one-quarter of it sold. The country made arrives in a moderate way, and does not accumulate materially, the lard soap buyers using it up in connection with an occasional export demand. Sales of 275,000 lbs., in lots for the week, at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, as to quality, the latter exceptional. At neighboring markets there have been 1,250 tcs. sold at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. In New York there were 225 tcs. city sold at 4%. City edible is held by the melters at 5%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; re-sales could be had, possibly, at 5%. The Western markets have hardly changed, but they are also quiet; 6 tanks prime packers sold in Chicago at 4%.

At Chicago, prime packers quoted at 5%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. No. 1 do. at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. No. 2 do. 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. City renderers at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Prime country at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. No. 2 do. at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is an easier market. Large buyers in New York decline to pay over 7; but there is demand otherwise at 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and it is hard to buy at 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, with 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> more generally asked. The lack of animation to the compound trading continues, and it is not likely that the stearine market will become steadier until lard conditions are better understood. There have been sales in Chicago at a decline to 7 for 150,000 lbs.

On Thursday afternoon, sales of 60,000 lbs. were made at 7@8c.

Later.—There were 50,000 lbs. sold at 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and although buyers as a whole do not care to pay over 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, yet 7%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> is necessary to get it. The usually largest buyer does not bid over 7, while at Chicago 7 is quoted.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is a slow market this week, and a little easier feeling over prices, with 8%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> quoted for choice and 8 for ordinary prime lots.

**GREASE.**—Exporters have taken a few lots, and home demands are a little better, with a fairly steady market. "A" white quoted at 5@5%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, "B" white at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, yellow at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, bone at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and house at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. At Chicago, white quoted at 4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, yellow at 4@4%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and brown at 3%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@3%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

**GREASE STEARINE** holds to fairly steady prices, with rather more demand. Sales of 60,000 lbs. yellow at 4%. White quoted at 5%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and yellow at 4%.

**LARD OIL.**—The consumers are very well supplied on late liberal buying, and they are now, for the most part, holding off for clearer ideas about the lard market, and as well with a disposition "not to do anything until after election." Quotations are 57@58.

**CORN OIL** is well sustained to the high fig-

ures on account of the cost of linseed oil, the well sold up productions of the mills, and the anxiety of the soft soap makers on the Continent to buy ahead. Quoted at 7@7.25 to 7.50 for jobbing quantities.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The strength which characterized last week's market has been considerably augmented, despite the fact that one of the principal buyers has been conspicuous by his absence. There is sufficient stock being sold, however, to preserve the tone, as tanners are naturally susceptible to the superior quality of present offerings. The old hides have been well cleaned up, which is an appreciable factor in the strength of the situation, consequently tanners remain very stiff in their views.

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in a moderate way at 12%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. Holders now demand 12%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

**NO. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of about 3,000 at 10%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. They are sold up to cure, and now generally held at 11c.

**COLORADO STEERS** are generally held at 10%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. There are comparatively few offering.

**NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS** have sold as high as 11%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. They now offer up to 12c.

**NO. 1 NATIVE COWS**, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, offer at 11c, though the highest price realized is fractionally lower than this quotation.

**BRANDED COWS** were well cleaned up by a recent sale of 12,000 at 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. Present offerings are held at 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—The last reported sale was made at 10c. The prevailing price is %<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c higher.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The country market is naturally strong in sympathy with the packer contemporary. Hides are being held at what many tanners are disposed to regard as prohibitive prices. The latter are buying in piece-meal sort of fashion in the evident hope that the market will take a turn favorable to their interests, though from an unbiased standpoint this does not seem especially likely, or, to be more explicit, it does seem a prospect of the very early future. There is such a strong general call that dealers are extremely independent and rather disposed to retain their holdings on speculation.

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, were established on a basis of 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, and while the circumstances hardly warrant an advance quotation, a sale is reported on fairly reliable authority, at 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. Twos in ordinary selection run a cent less.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are nom-

inally worth 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. Twos command a cent less.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** have sold at 8%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c flat.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are a comparatively strong factor; 9%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c is the lowest figure that would receive any attention.

**NATIVE BULLS** have sold at 8c flat, though some are held %<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c higher.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., are quotable on a good country selection at 11c. They are not quite as strong as they would be were it not for the large importations of foreign skins.

**NO. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold at 10%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c for short-haired stock. There is talk of 10%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

**DEACONS** run from 55c to 77%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS** 25c.

**HORSEHIDES** are a strong factor at from \$3.30 to \$3.35.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The packer market has taken on a new impetus, and prices have advanced.

**PACKER PELTS**, 90c.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, 75@80c.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 80@82%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

**COUNTRY LAMBS**, 70@72%<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed with sales of some 20,000 hides. The stand that the packers have made for higher prices has curtailed business, as tanners do not care to go the whole hog, as the saying is, in following up the last successive lifts of the market. The tanners have also come to the conclusion that it is so near the decisive time, that they just as well await the results. This week has been remarkably quiet, a few cars sold, and at tip-top prices, but so far there is a general disinclination on the part of the tanners to purchase. The packers, however, are in very good shape, no matter which way the cat jumps; they are in a pretty good position, having sold their hides right along at the most admirable prices. They have handled themselves in a very commendable manner, and they will surely have nothing to regret, either way it may go. The slaughter is still large. Branded cows are still coming forward in large quantities, and in spite of the prophecy that the run of cows will soon be over, the higher prices are decidedly bringing more than expected. Heavy Texas are at last becoming more numerous, and it would look from now on as if they would not command so much of a premium above other weights.

Sheepskin market exceedingly strong. Stocks along the river very small. Buyers of present slaughter rather afraid to pay \$1 each for wool skins—it looks too big—but they will evidently pay pretty close to that figure if they want to purchase futures, and all offerings at present are about "to-morrow's slaughter."

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**BOSTON.**

Bufs have sold at 9¼c, which figure is now below the views of most of the holders, who demand 9½c. The latter are availing themselves of every opportunity for fractional advance, their views in this respect being considerably more active than those of the buyers. The latter buy only for immediate needs on the prevailing basis, and will follow any further rise with pronounced reluctance. It is claimed that some of the tanners supplied themselves at an earlier period, and on a lower basis, though there is a question as to whether many of them are carrying a reserve stock of any great size. New Englands are promptly taken at 8¼c. Stocks of calfskins are far from generous, and are readily taken on the quotation basis. Stocks of sheepskins are depleted, and said to have been sold ahead in many cases.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Light stocks and high prices tend to restrict sales. The market is well sustained. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

BULLS, 8@8½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Improved in tone.

CALFSKINS.—There is a fair request at quotation rates.

**NEW YORK.**

GREEN HIDES.—While there isn't any especial movement the market is well sold up, and very firmly held at quotation rates. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10@10¼c.

CITY COWS, 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS.—(See p. 42.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

**SUMMARY.**

The Chicago packer situation is stronger than at any period since the inception of the recent impetus. Even the old and generally hard to move stock has been well cleaned up, which in itself is a significant feature. The desirable nature of the present offerings keep them moving at a sufficiently strong pace to preserve an advancing tendency. The situation is decidedly in the packers' favor and the latter are unwilling to contract ahead even on the present very comfortable basis. The country market is strongly sympathetic, and the anticipated slump failed to materialize. On the contrary, dealers are so encouraged by the general situation that they are marking up values, or rather are holding their hides in expectation of more

money. Buyers supply only immediate needs, and show little disposition to respond to a further advance. Boston is strong on Bufs at 9¼c, and holders now generally demand ¼c. more. There are comparatively few in the hands of brokers, though some tanners claim that they have a sufficient stock in reserve to meet any demand of the early future at least. The Philadelphia market is rather inactive, in consequence of short supplies and high prices. New York is rather slow for the same general reasons, though it is probable that any buyer disposed to pay the price could satisfy his necessities in the latter market.

**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—**

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12¼c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11c; Colorado steers, 10½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 11¼@12c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; Branded cows, 9¼c; Native bulls, 10¼c.

**CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—**

No. 1 buf, 40 to 60 lbs., 9¼c; No. 2, 8¼c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9¼c; Branded steers and cows, 8¼c; Heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9½c; Native bulls, 8@8¼c; Calfskins, for No. 1, 11c; Kips, for No. 1, 10¼@10½c; Deacons, 55@77½c; Slunks, 25c; Horse hides, \$3.30@3.35; Packer pelts, 90c; Country pelts, 75@80c; Packer lambs, 80@82½c; Country lambs, 70@72½c.

**BOSTON.—**

Buff hides, 9¼@9½c; New England hides, 8¼c.

**PHILADELPHIA.—**

Country steers, 9@9½c; Country cows, 8½@9c; Country bulls, 8@8½c.

**NEW YORK.—**

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@12c; Butt-branded steers, 10½@10¾c; Side-branded steers, 10@10¼c; City cows, 10½c; Native bulls, 9½c; Calfskins (see page 42); Horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

**HIDELETS.**

It is reported that the Essex Tanning Company, of Beverly, Mass., are retiring from business.

The Weed tannery, of Binghamton, N. Y., one of the properties of the American Hide & Leather Company, is closed down for repairs.

The New York hide and leather trades to the number of about 2,000, are parading today, under the auspices of the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association.

Hugh Smith, the patent and enamelled leather tanners of Newark, N. J., have again been compelled to increase their facilities. This company are large buyers of the best class of steer hides.

The Stifel, Lockwood & Co. tannery plant, Central avenue, Cincinnati, O., has been leased to the J. C. Meyer & Co. shoe concern for ten years, with privilege of purchase at \$12,500.

The Ohio Hide and Fur Company, of Columbus, has been incorporated by O. G. Schauweker, Albert Schauweker, C. F. Schauweker, L. P. Schauweker and Rose Schauweker. The capital stock is \$12,000. They will buy, sell and deal in hides, furs, pelts, skins, tallow, oil, leather and all materials pertaining to the business.

**BOOK REVIEWS.**

"The Examination of Water for Sanitary and Technical Purposes," by Henry Leffmann, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., professor of chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and in the Wagner Free-house Institute of Science, published by the well-known P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The value of this work is apparent when the fact is stated that to meet the demand for copies; it has been necessary to issue a fourth edition. In his preface, the author says: "It is opportune to call attention to the more conservative view that is now taken as to the value of bacteriologic examinations. The efforts made some years ago by bacteriologists to discredit the value of chemical analysis have failed, and it is now generally admitted that the mere microbe-counting is of little use in judging of the sanitary value of water samples. \* \* \* The day is probably not far distant when it will be recognized that both chemical and bacteriologic examinations of ordinary surface waters are of little importance, since such waters cannot be allowed for drinking purposes unless efficiently filtered. Apart from various general considerations, the investigations as to the relations of insects and other minute organisms as conveyors of disease germs must lead us to regard with suspicion any water that may receive material from the surface of the ground."

The author goes into his subject fully, discussing from a technical and scientific standpoint rain water, surface water, sub-soil or ground water, and deep or artesian water. The book is of great value to all people as well as chemists, and a review of this work by tanners, packinghouse men, glue manufacturers, etc., might call their attention to many points whereby they could effect a desirable change in their methods of working towards an economical end. The book is valuable in every respect.

The tanning industry in California has expanded to an extent second only to mining and agricultural interests in importance. Leather tanned by California oak is said to be superior in durable and finishing qualities. Benicia, Stockton, San Francisco and other cities have tanneries the amount of whose business is \$10,000,000 a year. The magnitude of the production gives a surplus for export.

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CASH...  
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR  
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS  
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE

**HIDE DEPARTMENT**

**American Hide and Leather Company**

**No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK**

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## THE BUTCHER SHOP "BONE WAR."

The trade of the retailers amounts to something, and the butcher is worth being run after. Over in Newark, N. J. The fertilizer concerns in Newark threaten a rate war over the prices which are being paid the butchers for shop bones.

The Newark "News," in commenting upon the matter says:

"Meat dealers in this city are considerably interested in what promises to be a rate war between local fertilizing firms. The latter make it a practice to send wagons about Newark and adjacent towns to collect bones from the meat markets. A certain rate per ton is paid to the dealers, and the bones are taken to the factories and converted into fertilizer or other products of the same nature.

"The American Agricultural Chemical Company, formerly known as the Lister Company, is the principal fertilizer firm in this city. It is the head of the recently formed fertilizer trust. The trust includes nearly every fertilizer factory of any consequence in the country.

"Several months ago the firm of Russell & Whitehead, fertilizer manufacturers, was started in a small building at the foot of Hawkins street. It prospered and began to send out wagons to collect material from the Newark meat markets.

"Not much attention was paid by the trust people to their new competitor, owing to the small extent of its business. Some difficulty was found in getting bones by the Russell & Whitehead people, and so they decided to offer a higher price.

"The Lister people have been buying the bone at the rate of \$7 per ton. Two weeks ago the Russell & Whitehead firm offered \$10 per ton, and to pay the expense of carting the bones to the factory. Many meat dealers, as a result, began to sell their material to the new company.

"In Newark, there are about 250 meat dealers, and this week each of them received a notice stating that the Lister Company will, beginning on Nov. 1, buy bones at the rate of \$10 per ton. Whether the new firm will make a higher bid for the trade is what is now interesting the butchers."

Well, the retail butchers can stand all that is coming to them, and then the margin will be too narrow to walk upon. As a general manager of one of the biggest meat houses in this country said the other day: "The butchers ain't making any money, and there ain't much in the fresh meat business just now, anyway."

## A RETAIL CREDIT AGREEMENT.

The marketmen throughout the country are becoming more and more convinced that a retail credit agreement is the thing. The "blacklist" has such an ugly name. But, really, the "blacklist" must have behind it some sort of credit agreement. It must come sooner or later, this retail credit agreement. The sooner it comes the better for the market. We heard a big marketman growling about his losses the other day. He was just cooling off from a fit of madness at seeing a lady pay cash over the counter in a department store for some chairs and things and then grin as she faced the butcher whom she owed \$100. Well, if the butcher would nail the buyer right down to cash like the department store does he would save a lot more besides his bad feelings. He might also then be able to buy chairs or put up a big store somewhere. At

least he would feel the pressure of hard times less and hear the tingle of money more than he does on the credit system. The marketmen, it seems, might, in a big city be organized by districts and be benefited by the agreement to sell only for cash and to those who pay up. Why, hundreds of thousands of old back debts could thus be forced to payment.

## STIRRING UP SOME CANADIAN BUTCHERS.

The butchers of the municipality of Delorimier in future will have to get their slaughtering done at the Eastern abattoir; and all private slaughterhouses are to be closed up within eight days from the time of the institution of legal proceedings against them. These are the terms of a contract just entered into between the abattoir company and the municipal council. Some years ago, not less than thirty-two small abattoirs and private slaughterhouses were put out of existence at the expense of the company. It appears, however, that the business of slaughtering animals for butchers has been carried on clandestinely, more or less, ever since, and it is even said that some of this meat had found its way regularly into the city. Recently several of these private abattoirs have set up in business in a small way almost openly, and in utter disregard of hygienic regulations; it is this form of nuisance which the local authorities have decided to suppress, and they have the support of the great mass of the electors.

## BIG FIGURES.

Wisconsin produced 100,000,000 pounds of butter and 64,000,000 pounds of cheese last year. The butter was valued at an average of 20c a pound, or \$20,000,000, and the cheese at over 12c, or \$8,000,000.

## ICE TRIPLETS OR THREE KINDS OF ICE.

A German physicist, G. Tammann, has recently discovered some hitherto unnoted facts concerning ice and the freezing point of water. He finds that not only does the freezing point vary with the pressure, but that three different kinds of ice can be produced, each possessing its own crystalline structure. Thus water may now be said to have five known forms, namely, water vapor, water as a liquid, ordinary ice, called by Tammann ice I., ice in its second form, or ice II., and ice in its third form, denominated as ice III. Some non-scientific people would, in hot weather, add a sixth form, generally known as ice cream.

## LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF SHEEP.

Will you find me space in your valuable journal for a few notes on the above subject, which, I believe, will be of some service to buyers of sheep alive. I have always understood the old custom was to get 14-lb. live weight, being equivalent to 8-lb. dead; this being so, the following weights will prove the contrary, otherwise the live market scales are defaulting. Having bought ten sheep alive on Monday, September 3, the weight on market scales was 1,322 lbs.; after killing same, the correct weight, dead, was 1,222 lbs., being 100 lbs. less. I may add they were close-coated half-bred sheep.—H. Knight, in the London Meat Trades Journal.

## A NEW ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Harvey, Lake Mills, Wis., is engaged in a novel but profitable industry—mink raising. Prior to the present time this undertaking has been unheard of in this State, and probably does not exist in the United States. Mr. Harvey said it was first suggested to him by a story in a boy's paper. Two boys were anxious to get an education, but lacked the means. They were aware of the profit in trapping minks, also of its uncertainties. So they were prompted to try raising them. In three years, according to the story, they had made enough to take them through college and a profit besides, says the Chicago "Record."

Mr. Harvey has a pen about 10x20 feet and a yard of the same size, inclosed by a tight board fence six feet high, for his minks. The building and the fence are set on an 18-inch thick stone foundation, placed two feet below the surface to prevent the animals from burrowing out and escaping. He has captured six females and one male from the marsh at the south end of Rock Lake. He says:

"The moment I put a rabbit in the yard that large male, even though he is in the pen, scents him and immediately gives chase. He usually succeeds in tiring the rabbit out in about five minutes. Then he attacks him in the neck, biting his jugular vein. When the rabbit ceases to kick this old fellow stretches him out full length and sucks out the blood. When he has had his fill he leaves his prey and the rest of the minks come and tear the carcass to pieces and eat the flesh. They almost invariably follow the method I have described. Chickens they treat in the same way. The old male kills them, sucks out the blood and leaves the meat for the rest.

"I began last October. I caught most of the minks in regular steel traps. It breaks their legs, but as a rule they limp but for a week or two. That little one's leg was almost off when I caught her, the paw hanging by a piece of skin, but within a month she was able to run around as good as any of them."

## Herring Pies.

The arrival of the Yarmouth bloater season is a reminder of a curious custom that still survives, by which the town is legally compelled "to send 100 herrings yearly to the Sheriffs of Norwich, baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, and thence sent to the Lord of the Manor of East Carlton, who is to convey them to the King." They are still sent to the Queen's Clerk of the Kitchen.—London Grocers' Gazette.

## When to Stop Advertising.

An English journal requested a number of its largest advertisers to give their opinions concerning the best time to stop advertising, and the following replies were received:

When the population ceases to multiply, and the generations that crowd on after you and never heard of you stop coming on.

When you have convinced everybody whose life will touch yours that you have better goods and lower prices than they can get anywhere else.

When you stop making fortunes right in your sight solely through the direct use of the mighty agent.

When you can forget the works of the shrewdest and most successful men concerning the main cause of their prosperity.

When younger and fresher houses in your line cease starting up and using the trade journals in telling the people how much better they can do for them than you can.

When you would rather have your own way and fail than take advice and win.



## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

**\*\* William King**, the well-to-do meat man at 581-583 Madison avenue, while swinging on to a strap in the Madison avenue car, had a young thief snatch a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  carat (\$500) diamond stud from his breast at 45th street, and dash for Sherry's restaurant. He was rounded up in the bootblack's chair of the barber shop of the place. The jewel was not found. Maybe he swallowed it; maybe he threw it away.

**\*\* William Ottmann & Co.** have obtained a judgment against Edward B. Anderson for the sum of \$125.

**\*\* Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.** have secured a judgment against Charles Ludwig for the sum of \$183.

**\*\* The Joseph H. Bauland Company**, of Fulton street, Brooklyn, is enlarging its meat and provision department. A restaurant is being added.

**\*\* President Ike Blumenthal**, of the United Dressed Beef Company, has accepted the invitation to be a judge of beef cattle at the forthcoming Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which opens Friday, 16th inst., and runs to Monday, Nov. 19, inclusive.

**\*\* Bernard Lewis**, the retired butcher of 214 Bergen street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Monday morning from apoplexy. He leaves a widow and a son.

**\*\* Aaron Levy**, the well-known abattoir proprietor of Brooklyn, has been appointed one of the sheep judges at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show next month. He expects to go down on Nov. 15.

**\*\* Mr. Levy**, of Weston & Levy, the well-known wholesale meat firm at First avenue and 44th street, has decided to take in the great Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, Nov. 16, 17, 18 and 19. Every other meat man should go. Jim Weston will go, too, if—

**\*\* Mr. Guthwasser**, of 946 Columbus avenue, an expert butcher of ten years' experience in business, is a young Frenchman with Parisian ideas.

**\*\* Adolph Loebenstein** is the popular young manager for Emil Elsars, of 923 Columbus avenue.

**\*\* Morris Weinhausen**, of 846 Columbus avenue, says that business is better than ever since the "Big Store" opened. He speaks seven languages and is a noted butcher linguist.

**\*\* Geo. Schmidt**, of 352 West 52d street, enlarged his store and now does four times as much business as formerly.

**\*\* J. L. Popp**, the popular manager for Anton Weinig, of Seventh avenue, has been twenty years with him.

**\*\* Alderman James J. Dunphy**, of 287 Tenth avenue, the well-known and able butcher politician, has been nominated on the prohibition ticket. "Jimmy" was discovered on the platform at Walla Halla Hall in the Hebrew district making speeches in Hebrew, Russian and German. As a speaker in foreign languages "Jimmy" is a "warm dog" and can hold his own with any of the famous statesmen of the past, present and future.

**\*\* J. R. Hayden** opens this week at 794 Tenth avenue, a magnificent large meat market. Mr. Hayden is a gentleman of much experience and is popular with the trade, having conducted a large general market in Long Branch, N. J., for many years. There is no doubt of his success as "he knows his business."

**\*\* Sam Mann**, of 96 First avenue, is considered by many the handsomest man in the trade. His flowing blonde moustache and pink complexion bring the girls to his store in droves. Last Saturday they were nearly buying ladders to climb in the windows, his

store was so crowded. But Sam's wife is good natured. "Nuff" said.

**\*\* Jacob Karpf**, of 812 Second avenue, is one of the wideawake East Side butchers. He has had his market fitted up with as handsome fixtures as can be found in a day's walk. "Jake" says that it pays him to open and to close his store himself so he can be found at any time tending to his business and giving cigars to his friends when they call.

**\*\* K. Tremmer**, of 298 Tenth avenue, is the philosopher of the avenue. Recently in a game where five hearts in the hand are better than four diamonds and a spade, Mr. Tremmer consoled his friends by saying, "What do you care as long as you have your health?" Then he calmly raked \$32 worth of chips to his side of the table.

**\*\* H. Solomans**, the veteran butcher, known to old New Yorkers, has just opened a handsome market at 424 Amsterdam avenue. He did this to please his boys, five in all, and every one is an expert butcher. One of them took first prize at the Paris Exposition for taking the bones out of a Hebrew Eagle so cleverly that no cut could be seen.

**\*\* Wm. Rudolph**, of 265 Tenth avenue, is one of the good natured men of the city. While The Provisioner representative was present he gave a poor deaf and dumb, blind, lame and toothless cripple a five dollar bill to buy a silver mounted crutch. You'll get your reward in Heaven, William.

**\*\* The New York City Board of Health** made the following seizures of meat for the week ending Wednesday, October 31, 1900: Beef, 11,340 lbs.; veal, 1,800 lbs.; mutton, 2,300 lbs.; poultry, 32,000 lbs.; assorted meats, 200 lbs. Total, 47,640 lbs.

**\*\* The frightful explosion** at Tarrant & Co.'s last Monday shook Hugo Josephy & Co.'s big poultry and game house at Chambers street. No material damage was done. The cheese and butter produce merchants all over the fated district had a shaking up with more or less serious results.

**\*\* Otto B. Schmidt**, of 2405 Second avenue, has just had a handsome new gold sign made on which he informs the public that he has taken his son in business with him. The new firm should achieve prosperity.

**\*\* I. Hirsch**, of 2264 Second avenue, after having lived a life of loneliness, decided to travel in double harness, so last Sunday he led to the altar one of the fairest blushing brides seen in many a day. Miss Strauss was the young lady's name. She is the daughter of Mr. Strauss, connected for many years with S. S. Co.

**\*\* Manager Lowell**, of Swift and Company's Manhattan Market box, returned on Saturday from his bridal tour, and is now putting in his spare time looking over the handsome cut glass and other bridal presents with his pretty wife, and whispering the sweet old story which has made many a life and home happy. His friends are calling constantly and lifting the harmless "here's to e." He's got a new face and a new heart. The bustle about the box shows "that new life," etc.

**\*\* Ed. Borkens**, the butcher at 101 Moore street, Brooklyn, had his watch stolen on Sunday while in Manhattan. It was found in one Hecker's pocket. Brooklyn is full of petty pickpockets.

**\*\* Mr. Picquat**, the salesman at Nelson Morris & Co.'s Gansevoort Market branch, "is out." He resigned last Saturday.

**\*\* Francis Mattlage**, of Mattlage & Co., the important provision house on Greenwich street, was blown a piece by the force of the explosion of Tarrant & Co. on Monday. He had a lucky escape. F. M. can sprint a bit when sufficiently urged.

## U. D. B.'S BIG BALL.

The fourth annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid and Benefit Society, took place on Friday evening of last week in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, 58th street and Third avenue. It was a brilliant success from start to finish. The best vaudeville talent for the entertainment that could be secured in the city had been engaged. No better sketches could be found than John Ransome's "The Hon. Richard Croker of New York," Nat Willis' "The Happy Tramp," and Harry Watson's Comedy Company in "The Two Flats." The other numbers were of the highest order by star artists. The large audience of nearly 3,000 applauded constantly, keeping the air in a state of laughter, hand clapping or perpetual giggle induced by the superb acting on the stage.

The boxes contained, among others:

Box "A."—Mr. Morris Solinger and his loved mother, Mrs. M. Solinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blumenthal, Mrs. I. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. M. Herschfeld.

Box "B."—President and Mrs. Ike Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Rouser and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell, Mrs. E. A. Weiser, Miss Blanche Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Israelson, Mr. Sylv. Sondheim (representing Armauer & Co.), and Mr. John Donahue.

Box 1.—Secretary (U. D. B. Co.) and Mrs. Lewis London and Master Emanuel London (Secretary London's bright son), Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Close.

Box 2.—Mr. Nathan Kann, of the New York Veal and Mutton Co., and Mrs. Nathan Kann; President and Mrs. Sanders (of the V. & M. Co.), Mr. Wurmer, with his fiancée, Miss Addie Kann, Mr. and Mrs. Walenstein (U. D. B. Co.), Mr. and Mrs. Abe Frank and F. Frank, Miss Nellie Frank and Miss Hannah Kann.

Box 3.—Treasurer Lewis Samuels, of the U. D. B. Co. and Mrs. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Hand, Mrs. J. L. Myers, Miss Samuels and Miss Kraus.

Box 4.—Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Schroeder, Mr. Chas. Whimpf, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edelmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. London, Mr. and Mrs. Sig. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Adelsdorfer, Mrs. Hannah Rosenthal and son, Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Max. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lehman, Mr. Sam. Rosenstam and sister, and Miss Sadie Rosenthal.

Vis a vis to these were many well known and prominent people.

Box 22.—Miss Davis, Miss MacDougall and Messrs. C. B. Runyan, W. E. Runyan, A. C. Anderson and M. C. Bradley.

Box 21.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Harrington, Congressional (Democratic) candidate Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Tim. Harrington, Mr. John Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Joe J. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dolan.

Box "C."—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Myer, Mr. and Mrs. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Abe. Myer and Richard Myer, Mr. Wolbrink, of St. Louis; Mr. L. Schafer, of St. Louis, and Mr. Gillom.

Box "D."—Mr. Samuel Samuels, family and friends.

Box 20.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nauss (of Nauss Bros. & Co.), Miss Florence Nauss (one of the best dressed lambs of the season), Miss Annie Nauss, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Nauss, Mr. Max. Sulzberger (S. & S. Co.), L. Kirchheimer (S. & S. Co.), and Louis V. Weil.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

Box 19.—The Harlem Packing House party and friends. In it were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Webber, Richard Webber, Jr., Willie Webber, Miss H. Webber, Miss Hansen, Miss M. Stern, Mr. A. Ayer, Mr. E. Ambrose and Mr. S. Emanuel Elmborn, of Paris.

Box 15 contained The National Provisioner's party, consisting of Col. John F. Hobbs (editor), Mrs. Hobbs, Miss Alice Collin, Col. Hobbs' sister-in-law, Mr. E. B. Rommel (editor), and Mr. Leon Alexandre, traveling representative of The Provisioner.

Box "C."—Councillor Jake Levy, Mr. L. Levy (the intended father-in-law of Mr. Mike Buchsbaum), Mr. M. Buchsbaum, and pretty Miss Levy, his fiancée.

Ex-President (U. D. B. Co. M. A. B. S.) Leo Green's party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Green and the "corporal," Master F. Warren Green (Mr. Green's brilliant young son), Mr. Lowensohn, with his intended, Miss Lydia Schutz, Mr. Lowensohn is a noted commercial traveler.

In President (N. Y. V. & M. Co.'s E. M. B. S.) Ben. Kann's party were Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Kann, Ike Kann and a number of well-known personalities.

From the Harlem Packinghouse there were also, in addition to Mr. Webber's box party, Mr. Albert C. Ayer, Jr. (chief auditor), Mr. E. Kerwin (corresponding secretary R. W. M. B. S.) and E. Burn (auditor), Mr. James Clarendon, hides and skins.

There was also present Mr. A. Rothschild, the Newark (N. J.) patent leather man; Mr. James, of the patent leather firm of Edward C. Moore Co., Newark; Mr. Stengel, of Rothschild's Newark patent leather concern; Mr. Basil H. Leather, of the Neuchatele Asphalte Co., Limited, of New York, and Mrs. Leather; Mr. Arthur W. Hillebrand, of Robert Gordon & Son, of New York, who supply the U. D. B. Co. with coal; Mr. Andrew L. Walsh and wife, Mr. Harry Lindelbach and wife, Mr. Frank Dinsmore and wife, Mr. Adolph Bargebahr, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schwartz, Mr. Matthew Koenig, chief engineer Central Brewing Co., 68th street, New York; Mr. Robert Gordon and wife, Mr. John Gordon and wife, the Misses Gordon, Mr. W. S. Wiltse and Mr. A. W. Hillebrand, of Robert Gordon & Son, which concern supplies the U. D. B. with its coal; Mr. C. V. Hearn and wife, Mr. C. H. Dow and wife, Mr. Joseph Oppenheimer and wife, Mr. William M. Beach and wife, Mr. Joseph Williams and wife, of Bayonne, N. J.; Mr. R. F. Norton and wife, of Jersey City; Mr. J. J. O'Connor, Mr. Jerome Oppenheimer and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Joseph Ellis and wife.

Other prominent people in the boxes were Vice-President George Strauss, of the U. D. B. Co.; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Lauer, Miss T. Greenwald, Mr. S. S. Schwarz (Mrs. Lauer and Miss Greenwald being sisters of Mr. Greenwald, of Chicago); Mr. F. Reinheimer and wife, Miss Blanche Reinheimer, Mr. Charles E. Greene and wife, Mr. T. J. Doremus and wife, Mr. T. J. Graham and wife, Mr. Edw. Assor and daughter, Mr. J. H. Kirkland, Mr. C. B. Morgan and wife, Mrs. M. Murphy, Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. Herman Alterman, Mr. Matthew Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Koopman, Mr. Hynes, Miss Josephine Engl, Miss Carrie Viener, Miss Maria Graf, Mr. W. M. Beach and wife, Mr. Smith and Miss Beet, Mr. Joe Madden and wife, Mr. Schmeeyer and wife, Miss Butts, Mrs. Jennie Dostler, Mr. Herman Loeb, of Rohe & Bro.; Mrs. Guckenheimer, from Darmstadt, Germany; Mr. M. Zimmermann, the well-known dealer in provisions, of Houston street, and wife; Mr. Ed. Guckenheimer and wife, Mr. M. Hoffman and wife, Mr. I. Warburg, son and daughter, Mr. H. Sickel, Mrs. Storck, of Frankfurt, Germany; Mr. Theobald Umbstaetter, chief of the oleo department of the U. D. B. Co., and wife, Albert Manheim (the champion beef dresser) and wife, A. G. Koenig.

The popular firm of Weston & Levy was represented by "Jim," who was frequently saluted as "How are yer, Alderman?" M. Buchsbaum, of the Morningside Market, and family; Miss Carrie Swatts, the expert 12-year-old dancer—a graceful little fairy; Mr. and Mrs. I. Swatts, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simon, Mr. E. Rosenfeld and Miss Simon, Miss Emma Klein, Mr. Plaut, the well-known wholesaler, and wife, J. Simon and wife, A. Greenbaum and lady, Miss Blanche Klein, cashier for Jake Simon, the popular Ninth avenue marketman, a dainty and pretty miss, in baby blue costume, who looked like a big French doll, and easily one of the belles of the ball; Nathan Adelsdoerfer, bull department U. D. B. Co.; A. G. Koenig, Jacob Kahn, superintendent hide department, U. D. B. Co., and wife; John Piening, the champion butcher boy wrestler and challenger of the world;

Frank Klumpp, of the U. D. B. Association, champion tug of war puller and bicycle rider; Fred Winters, of J. Stern & Sons, champion heavyweight lifter and one of John Piening's trainers.

The following were the committees and officers who were also present: Entertainment, Isaac Schwartz, chairman; A. H. Wallenstein, Daniel Schneider, Louis Heyman, John Frayler, Benjamin Strauss, Benjamin Bloch.

Floors—Albert Mannheimer, chairman; Maurice Mayer, floor manager; Henry Riestter, assistant floor manager; Jacob Schwartz, Henry Hartstein, John Schmidt, John Liebler, Andrew Olsen, Otto Diedrich, John Casey, Daniel Stern, Joseph Stern, John Higgins, Louis Wolf, Frederick Fox, John Shroedel, Michael Frayler.

Press.—Theobald Umbstaetter, chairman; Nathan B. Katz, Jacob Cahn, Walter Blumenthal, Adolph Koenig.

Reception.—James H. Mulvey, chairman; Henry Hertz, Adam Poehlmann, John Low, Frederick Harmsen, Charles Kieper, Otto Muller, Leopold Simon, Louis Harris, Martin Rottman, Charles Freudenstein.

Ushers.—Joseph Engel, chairman; Edward Levy, George Heiser, Lafayette Nathan, Charles Roser, Samuel Feger, Fred. Eintracht, Leo Kahn, Herman Eshert, Theodore Rehberg, George Klingler, Abraham Schiff, George Crow.

The officers of the U. D. B. Co.'s Society are as follows: President, Nathan B. Katz; vice-president, Jacob Mannheimer; treasurer, Lewis Samuels; corresponding secretary, Jacob Gumbel; financial secretary, Benjamin Bloch.

At the conclusion of the vaudeville entertainment dancing was enjoyed. The large, waxed floor of Terrace Garden was soon filled with the merry dancers in the mazes of the waltz to the soft strains of delightful music. The dancing was foregone long enough to allow for an intermission to partake of a sumptuous supper which refreshed the happy throng for more Terpsichorean delights, which were continued until long after midnight. Taken altogether, the entertainment and ball was a great success from every standpoint and will live long in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present.

#### A Meat Crank.

A political crank sent the following senseless card to I. Cahn, the enterprising butcher, who very recently bought the historic market stand at 72 Greenwich avenue:

"Dear Sir: If you was such a big dealer you must be a trust. I wouldn't buy meat from a trust for I am a Democrat."

Mr. Cahn owns several markets which he bought with honest money made by hard, honest work while selling honest goods by honest pounds at a fair price for good stuff. No one of sense objects to a successful man but a "green-eyed monster" or a "dead beat." If there were more butchers of the I. Cahn stripe there would be less growling in the trade.

#### JOHN PIENING, THE BUTCHER WONDER.

At a large gathering among which there were many well-known butchers, held last Thursday night, at Ninetieth street and Third avenue, John Piening, the butcher boy wrestler of New York, showed the stuff he was made of. His opponent was Philip Krieg, "the heavyweight champion of the upper East Side" (they're all champions till John lays hands on them). Mr. Krieg weighs 215 lbs., in condition, and is as big as a human man-o-war. Mr. Piening weighs 170 lbs., when in condition, and looked like a trim racing yacht alongside of his huge bulky opponent. When they came together the big man smiled. Just 50 seconds later when his two shoulders and the mat came together John smiled. "First blood for John!" and cheers. Then odds went begging at 100 to 1.

Round 2. Mr. Krieg advanced as gracefully as a ton of coal, full of advice that his handlers had given him while resting. John sailed over as though he was on roller skates. They met—a clash—a crash—a whirlwind in which one could see a pair of beam-like legs; then another pair as shapely as those of a ballet dancer, and in exactly 30 seconds the floor of the stage struck Phil Krieg square between the shoulders and stayed there long enough for the audience to shriek itself so hoarse that scores of folks threatened to break blood vessels. It was all over but the shouting.

John Piening was immediately matched to meet Paul Pons, the "6 foot 6" champion of France, who only weighs 260. Mr. Henry Wirsum, of 412 Amsterdam avenue, the backer and handler of John Piening has his \$1,000 forfeit up and waiting for it to be covered by the Frenchman.

#### A Butcher's Game Preserves.

I. Blank, one of the well-known young men of the trade, has just purchased a magnificent stock farm at Orange County, N. Y. There are 125 acres of well cultivated land and 40 head of fine cattle, many good hogs and all kinds of fancy poultry roam around. There is a complete milk dairy and outhouses for stock and fodder—everything of the best—to be found there. He has a large lake well stocked with game fish, turtles, terrapins, lobsters and crabs. They will give Mr. Blank and his friends lots of sport next summer. His game preserves and hot houses are the admiration of the country around. Mr. Blank has certainly displayed judgment in his selection of so perfectly equipped a stock farm as he is now the lucky possessor of. His invitation to the sporting editor of this department to spend some months there next summer is accepted with pleasure as the hunting and the fishing are superb.



**\$1,000.00 in Gold**

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

**PORK SAUSAGE**

**CHOPPED BEEF**

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

**B. HELLER & CO., Chemists**

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.



## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Andorn, H., 77 Ave. D; to I. Frank...	\$ 575
Barnett, Sol, 167 Monroe; to S. Luck-	55
Boscin, G. & Bro., 109 Mott; to E.	65
Diamond .....	75
Fairi, I., 26 Thompson; to E. Diamond	150
Schoenecker, H. & Co., 431 Pearl; to	72
E. Diamond .....	50
Ventrelli, S., 2074 1st ave.; to H.	100
Brand .....	200
Zerr, Herman, 1728 2d ave.; to A. Lutz	300

##### Bills of Sale.

Holfelder, J. J., 1864 Park ave.; to	100
P. Ludwig .....	200
Isacson, L., 164 Orchard; to S. Wag-	
ner .....	

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Dropkin, S., 170 Bridge; to L. Smith..	48
Schaefer, J. M., 17 Sumner ave.; to F.	300
Kabberer .....	

##### Bills of Sale.

Jonas, J., 691 Grand; to Lizzie Jonas..	500
Lotz, Susanna, 34 Central ave.; to A.	
H. Lotz .....	Non.

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Rosenberg, S., 1158 3d ave.; to Van	\$ 400
Brunt, Maynard & Co. ....	
Bausch, A., 125 W. 22d; to D. M.	525
Fisher .....	
Hurford, J. H. D., 151 E. 26th; to Alice	150
Hurford .....	
Kerrigan, M., 883 6th ave.; to E. R.	77
Biehler .....	
Klatfer, Louis, 351 E. 10th; to H. Kra-	74
kouer .....	
Kleinertz, Franz, 46 3d ave.; to J. Mul-	109
lignan .....	307
Liberman, L., 392 8th ave.; to S. Levin	200
Meilech & Marcus, 428 Grand; to S.	
Ershwsky .....	75
Newfeld, C., 325 10th ave.; to B.	
Smusch .....	100
Newman & Weitzen, 237 Stanton; to	
S. Herman .....	300
Neuvohner & Stulbach, 1626 1st ave.;	
to A. Benedeck .....	40
Schildkret, S., 108 Forsyth; to B.	210
Smusch .....	
Schwartzbarth & Rosenfeld, 112 W.	92
14th; to M. Levin .....	
Weher, or Wele, S., 128 E. Houston; to	140
M. Levin .....	
Winter, J. G., 201 Forsyth; to J. G. F.	
Hughes .....	

##### Bills of Sale.

Aielo, G., 71½ Mulberry; to Beratta &	975
Reseigno .....	
Breuer, M. E. J. & E., 298 Ave. A.; to	1,250
F. Enig .....	
De Grazia, A., 2036 1st ave.; to R. De	1
Grazia .....	
Jager, H. T., 354 10th Ave.; to M. Mc-	550
Namee .....	
Munch, Chas., 330 Bleeker; to H.	3,500
Munch .....	
Rosasco, J. E., 182 Spring; to F. Gar-	400
kella .....	
Stark, J. & R., 282 E. Houston; to Roth	3,250
& Friedman .....	

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

J. A. Ledogar, 1581 Bushwick ave.; to	450
J. Dolgner .....	
Bludner, Sophie, 381 Palmetto; to S.	600
Leewald .....	
Risley, H., 330 Fulton; to J. W. Risley	400

##### Bills of Sale.

Barthel, A., 33 Jamaica ave.; to A.	500
Barthel .....	
Carty, W. O., 7th ave. and 91st st.; to	1,345
A. I. Carty .....	
Horn, F., 487 6th ave.; to J. Carol....	400
Manning, J. J., 433 Court; to M. Reilly.	500

## BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—W. J. Krause, Little Rock; meat; in possession of Sheriff.

CALIFORNIA.—Closs Bros., Fullerton; meat; discontinued.

CONNECTICUT.—Townsend & Phillips, Bridgeport; meats; discontinued.—Jas. W. S. Tobey, Hartford; meats; sold out.—Sam Antupiltzky, Hartford; meats; real estate attached.

ILLINOIS.—A. Kirchhoff, Chicago; fish; dead.

INDIANA.—H. Dehmer, Columbus; meats; Joseph & Co. succeed.—Yates Bros., Indianapolis; meats; sold out.—Lewis E. Hassington, Rome City; meats; sold out.

KANSAS.—Jacob Dolise, Endora; meats, etc.; out of business.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. C. Cross, Unionville; provisions; discontinued.—Hercule Beanparland, Fall River; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$300.—H. Heroux, Fall River; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$2, \$300.—G. Miller, Leominster; fish; real estate mortgage, \$166.—H. S. Bacon, Orange; meats; petition in bankruptcy.—Geo. Wood, Plymouth; provisions; sold real estate, \$1.—Herbert Smith, South Gardner; fish; chattel mortgage, \$400.—P. E. Pierce, Taunton; provisions; sold real estate, \$1.

MICHIGAN.—W. H. Crosse & Co., Hillsdale; meats, etc.; dissolved.

MINNESOTA.—Chubb & Son, Duluth; meat; R. Chubb dead.

MISSOURI.—B. H. Iman, St. Louis; meat; chattel mortgage, \$100.—Ed Pietch, St. Louis; meat; chattel mortgage, \$150.

NEBRASKA.—Lesser & Richards, Omaha; dissolved; Lesser succeeds.—Emberton & Singleton, Peru; meats; Cummins & Emberton succeed.

OHIO.—M. W. McNaughton, Coshocton; meats; sold out; George Fleckner & Bros., Fostoria; meats; dissolved.—Wheeler & Hull, Napoleon; meats; dissolved.

RHODE ISLAND.—Chas. E. Greene, Central Falls; meats; chattel mortgage, \$500.

## New Shops.

Herbert N. Hayward will open a provision store at Rowley, Mass., which he will run in connection with his grocery.

The Marksboro (N. J.) meat market is now open.

J. W. Bratt has started his meat market in the Euless building, Mason City, Ill.

W. C. Story has opened his meat market at Middletown, N. J.

Alf. Smith opened a new meat market on Second street, Wheeling, W. Va.

A new brick meat market is being built by Marketman Rapp at 224 North Ninth street, Allentown, Pa.

Wm. Leshor, of Carlisle, Pa., has put in a new market at Middlesex.

Peter Goldberg opened a new market at 341 Passaic street, Passaic, N. J.

Adelbert Van Burger has opened a meat department in his store at Ludlowville, N. Y.

## Business Changes.

Hiram V. Harvey and Wilson E. Miller have bought the market of Charles Yost at Hudson, N. Y.

Bradley Bros., the meat marketmen at Fair Haven, Conn., have succeeded to the Meigs & Co. market at New Haven.

Joe Stewart has purchased A. E. Sweet's "Wichita Market" at 24 North Main street, Wichita, Kan.

Joe Mulligan has bought out the meat market business of C. L. Walker & Co. at Sherburne, N. Y.

Thomson & Wilsey have closed their meat market at Lewisville, N. Y., for the winter.

A. D. Peltier has bought A. D. Lemaire's meat market at Taunton, Mass.

Bert Haskell has bought the meat market of W. A. Foss at Fairfield, Me. Mr. Foss will remain in charge.

William West has purchased the meat market of W. S. Palmer at Coshocton, O.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

\*\* Justice Hooker has appointed Henry A. Kamman as permanent receiver of the West Side Market of Buffalo, N. Y. Bond, \$20,000.

\*\* The Larimer County, Col., will, this season, pay out more than \$600,000 for lambs and nearly \$500,000 for feed for them.

\*\* The butchers of Birmingham, Ala., must move to some other quarters from their present busy market site, Town Hall.

\*\* Mayor Nelson, of Newport, Ohio, has signed the new ordinance which permits butchers to kill calves and sheep in their cellars when they have provided cement floors and sewer connections.

\*\* Harry W. Varney and William Cousins, the popular meat men at Portland, Me., have got back from their trip to Lake Sebago.

\*\* Ed. Currier, while making sausage in Binghamton, accidentally cut off the tops of three fingers.

\*\* George Price has opened an oyster parlor and restaurant at his meat factory in Trenton, N. J. He has closed his Chambers street market.

\*\* Mark Strouse's noted old Bay City Market, at Market street, San Francisco, Cal., has been sold up under an order of court.

\*\* Tilford's meat market at Bloomingburg, N. Y., will now remain open all day. It has been fully stocked.

\*\* Cassidy's meat market at Francis street, Jackson, Mich., felt the hand of the burglar to the tune of \$5 last week.

\*\* Ed. Heller has leased the Espy slaughter house at Bloomsburg, Pa., and will kill at the stand from now on.

\*\* George Parks, the general master of construction of the Cudahy Packing Co., is now supervising some important construction at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the company.

\*\* Market Master Brown, of Findlay Market, Cincinnati, O., will have \$4,000 worth of cement floors and new benches put in the market house.

\*\* The ground was broken on Monday of last week for Armour & Co.'s new \$40,000 branch house at New Haven, Conn.

\*\* Burglars tapped J. H. Kenney's meat market on Rubber avenue, for the sum of \$8.80.

\*\* L. D. Gross, the proprietor of the McGrawville, N. Y., meat market, will soon move his business to the Randall building.

\*\* Charles Dillon is now the sole proprietor of the Ford wholesale meat business at Woodbury, Conn.

\*\* William A. Sherman, the butcher at Hyannis, Mass., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,665; assets, \$100.

\*\* Morris Fleischner, a New Haven, Conn., butcher, was "soaked" \$5 for butchering on his premises.

\*\* Ickenberger & Fundis, the butchers at Richford, N. Y., are said to be doing a good business in their market.

\*\* Mahlon Evans, Albert M. Foote and Charles W. Barnett will, on January 1, establish a new wholesale provision house at Harrisburg, Pa. That makes the third big wholesale house started there within ten years. It will be a \$75,000 concern.

\*\* Fred. Thompson is moving his meat market at Palmer, Mass., to the Nassowanno block.

\*\* The markets at Redwing, Minn., will now close at 8 p. m., except on Saturdays.

\*\* John S. Bowers, of Wilmington, Del., succeeds Matthew Walz in the meat business at New Castle. The latter will go to Wilmington for the purpose of going into the meat line there.

\*\* A committee of six from Butchers' Union No. 3 has charge of organizing a branch union of journeymen butchers in the newly built up sections of Brooklyn.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

## Live Stock.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts, 2,626; shipments, 3,136. Market slow; prices steady. Desirable cattle sold freely, and 10 to 15c higher than a week ago. Receipts of this class are fairly generous, but many top notchers are being kept back for nearer Christmas. Choice cattle brought \$5.85, common grades \$5.15. Calves—Receipts, 95; shipments, 97. Market for best \$6.25. Stocker and feeder trade indifferent.

**HOGS.**—Receipts, 20,868; shipments, 4,140. Market fairly active, and 5 to 10c higher. Demand good, and buyers bought freely at the advanced figure, maybe for the purpose of inducing a big run next week. Highest price paid \$4.90; bulk at \$4.65@4.75. Pigs \$3.50 to \$4.50.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 5,347; shipments, 2,453. Market active, prices firm. Best Westerns \$3.90@4.10. Quality of offerings generally not very good. Good to choice lambs \$5 to \$5.50; feeding lambs \$4.50 to \$4.75. A good sheep market is expected next week.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts, 568; shipments, 54. Market—practically there was not any, receipts being very light—prices same as yesterday for the few cows, bulls and other grades of butcher stock. Calves—Receipts, 34; shipments, 14. Market steady.

**HOGS.**—Receipts, 19,285; shipments, 1,356. Market 5 to 10c off, packers showing heaviest loss. Bulk of sales \$4.60@4.75. Market closed in bad shape, quite a number of hogs being left in first hands.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 824; shipments, 113. Market—There was no change to speak of. The demand for feeding sheep and lambs continues good.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts, 20,949; shipments, 3,813. Market fair. Prices were steady for desirable cattle; other grades slow and prices weak to 5@10c lower. Exporters were fair buyers. Native beef steers, common to fair, \$4.35@5; choice to extra, \$5.50@6, principally \$5.25@5.75. Fair demand for stockers and feeders, also for butchers and cannery at steady prices. Calves—Receipts, 429. Veal calves stick around \$6.25.

**HOGS.**—Receipts, 31,228; shipments, 5,301. Market slow; receipts moderate; demand fair. Prices 5 to 10c off. Packers paying around \$4.65, shippers \$4.85. Bacon pigs in good demand up to \$4.80. Close dull.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 29,651; shipments, 3,703. Market unchanged. Receipts soggy and wet, causing slight decline. Sheep were around \$4.10, and lambs \$5.30, these prices for nice sheep and good lambs.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts, 4,750; shipments, 2,321. Market fair; receipts light; demand moderate; prices practically unchanged. Common to fair natives \$4.20@4.75; choice shippers, \$5.50@5.90. Stocker and feeder trade fair. Butchers and cannery in fair demand at steady prices. Calves—Receipts, 711; shipments, 57. Calves rather slow and 25c off, bulk of sales being around \$6.

**HOGS.**—Receipts, 28,971; shipments, 1,894. Market weak and generally unsatisfactory. Receipts liberal; demand fair. Decline in prices 2½@5c. Packers paid \$4.55@4.65. Bacon pigs \$4.70@4.75; butchers about the same figure.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 15,747; shipments, 4,292. Market slow; demand slack; prices off 5 to 10c. Sheep wet and muddy, consequently buyers indifferent. Feeder sheep and lambs steady. Choice fat sheep \$4, and lambs \$5.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts (estimated), 14,500; shipments (estimated), 4,000. Market fairly lively. Choice cattle picked up in short order at 10c advance. Common to medium steady. Cannery very low. Calves—Receipts (estimated), 500; shipments (estimated), 40. Market fair. Good veal calves sold at \$6.

**HOGS.**—Receipts (estimated), 33,000; shipments (estimated), 5,300. Market generally fair. Prices 5c lower to steady. Demand good. Bulk of sales \$4.55@4.70. Pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.30.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts (estimated), 16,000; shipments (estimated), 2,000. Market fairly active. Prices unchanged. Good fat sheep around \$4, and lambs \$5 to \$5.15 for choice. Feeding lambs scarce and in good demand.

## CLOSING PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

**CATTLE AND CALVES.**—Common to prime beef steers... \$4.25@6.00  
Plain stockers to good feeders... 2.50@4.50  
Bulls, poor to fancy... 2.60@4.50  
Good cows to choice heifers... 3.15@4.90  
Com'n cann'g to good cut'g c'ws... 1.35@3.00  
Stock to fancy veal calves... 2.75@6.00  
Light Tex. cows to go'd Tex. steers 2.65@4.75  
Western range to few Westerns... 3.50@5.80  
**HOGS.**—Rough p'k'g to g'd str'g w't ship. 4.40@4.75  
Pl'n m'xd to s'l'ctd btchr. weights. 4.50@4.75  
Com. light mixed to assorted light. 4.30@4.75  
Stags, skips and poor pigs to choice 100-lb. pigs... 2.25@4.25  
**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Med. mix. natives to p'm wethers... \$3.25@4.15  
Plain ewes to Texas muttons... 2.50@4.10  
Culls, bucks and fair to poor stock. 1.50@2.50  
Fair to fancy yearlings... 3.70@4.25  
Spring lambs, poor to fancy... 3.50@5.25  
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy... 4.40@4.75

## Later.

The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 9,500; hogs, 26,000; sheep, 10,000.

## The General Live Stock Situation.

(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company. Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

## Union Stock Yards,

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1900.

Receipts of hogs this week have been moderate for this season of the year, and instead of a lower market (as generally expected) prices have held up well, and it is now a question of receipts as to how much longer these prices will last. We do not anticipate an excessive run of hogs here very soon, and as we believe the demand will continue good the packers will be able to handle these hogs freely around \$4.50 to \$4.65. The range in prices has narrowed somewhat, but the quality is poor, a large percentage being brood sows.

The bulk of the heavy mixed packing hogs to-day sold at \$4.60 to \$4.65; medium weight mixed packing, \$4.60 to \$4.75; prime medium weight assorted butchers, \$4.75 to \$4.80; choice assorted light hogs, \$4.65 to \$4.75; common to heavy packers, \$4.45 to \$4.55; pigs weighing 100 lbs. and less, \$3.60 to \$4.00, according to weight and quality.

The cattle market continues to rule slow, although the general run of steers are selling at steady prices. Butcher stock is about 10c lower than the close of last week. Good quality feeders continue to sell well, while the common stockers are a drag on the market. We do not look for much increase in the receipts of cattle, and think the prospect fair for at least steady prices for the near future. Sheep and lamb market ruled slow and dull.

## Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
October .....	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
November .....	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
January .....	11.22½	11.25	11.10	11.10
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November .....	6.95	6.97½	6.90	6.95
December .....	6.75	6.77½	6.72½	6.75
January .....	6.6½	6.67½	6.60	6.62½
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
November .....	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.10
January .....	5.97½	5.97½	5.90	5.92½

Market erratic, opening firm to somewhat higher. October pork gained \$1, but the bid brought no response. Cudahy was credited with buying lard and the commission houses selling all round. There was a fair cash demand. Hog market active and 5@10c higher. Shipments of meats, 1,922,000 lbs., against 1,972,000 lbs., and 880,000 lbs. lard, against 1,886,000 lbs. last year.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

**PROVISIONS.**—No session of Board of Trade to-day. Adjourned for the sound money parade. There is no question but that the stocks of provisions are exceedingly low, and in spite of every effort on the part of packers to force values down, there is a strong undertone, and shorts would better keep a sharp lookout. The October pork deal is still simmering.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
October .....	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
November .....	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.80
January .....	11.12½	11.20	11.10	11.15
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November .....	7.00	7.15	6.97½	7.02½
December .....	6.75	6.87½	6.75	6.80
January .....	6.65	6.70	6.62½	6.67½
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
November .....	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15
January .....	5.90	5.97½	5.90	5.95

Market firm, with prices in advance of Friday's close all round. Lard was in good demand. Cudahy interest credited with being good buyers. Trading principally local. Very little outside trade. October pork bid up to \$16 by Lipton brokers; offered at \$17; no trade. Hogs 5 to 10c off. Quality poor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
October .....	16.00	17.00	16.00	17.00
November .....	10.80	10.80	10.75	10.75
January .....	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.25
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November .....	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.05
December .....	6.85	6.87½	6.85	6.85
January .....	6.67½	6.70	6.65	6.70
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	6.17½	6.17½	6.17½	6.17½
November .....	5.92½	5.97½	5.92½	5.97½

Market firm; demand fair. Trade principally in lard, brokers buying presumably for some of the larger packers, Cudahy probably. January product closed slightly higher. Shorts paid \$17 to-day to Lipton's brokers for October pork. How much of that interest there is yet to settle is a matter of conjecture purely. Liverpool 6d. up on bacon and 3d. on lard. Hog market fairly active. Decline of 2½@5c.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
October .....	17.00	20.00	17.00	20.00
November .....	10.75	10.75	10.40	10.55
January .....	11.22½	11.25	11.17½	11.20
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November .....	7.02½	7.05	6.95	6.97½
December .....	6.82½	6.82½	6.80	6.80
January .....	6.67½	6.67½	6.65	6.65
<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	6.50	6.50	6.35	6.40
November .....	6.15	6.17½	6.15	6.15
January .....	5.95	5.95	5.92½	5.92½

Provisions showed decline all down the list. The Lipton October pork deal departed this life at \$20. Settlements \$17 to \$20, and nothing sensational cropped out. Commission houses and brokers were heavy sellers of November product. Hog market 2½ to 5c off early. Recovered toward the close.



## THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	10.60	10.75	10.60	10.75
January	11.22½	11.32½	11.22½	11.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.07½
January	6.67½	6.75	6.67½	6.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
November	6.20	6.27½	6.20	6.27½
January	5.95	6.02½	5.95	6.02½

Provisions were steady on light hog receipts and higher hog prices. January pork opened 2½c higher at \$11.22½, and advanced to \$11.27½; January lard, 2½ up, at \$6.67½, selling to \$6.70@6.72½, and January ribs, 5c higher, at \$5.97½.

## FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	10.62½			
January	11.25	11.40	11.40	11.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.00	7.12½	7.12½	7.00
January	6.70	6.82½	6.82½	6.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
November	6.25	6.35	6.35	6.25
January	6.00	6.07½	6.07½	6.00

Provisions started 5@7½c higher on light hog receipts and stronger hog prices. January pork opened at \$11.40 and sold off to \$11.32½; January lard opened at 6.80@6.82½, and January ribs at 6.07½, selling to 6.02½.

## SOUTH WATER STREET.

Veal.—Fancy, 8½c per lb., fair to good, 7@8c; light weight, 5@6½c.

Hides.—No. 1, 8½c per lb; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1, bull, 7½c; No. 2, bull, 6½c; No. 1, calf, 10c; damaged, 8½c.

## Tallow.

Tallow.—Steady, No. 1, solid packed, 4½c per lb; No. 2, 3¾c; cake, 5c.

## Sugar.

Wholesale grocers quote: Cut loaf, per 100 lbs., \$6.30; granulated, \$5.90; powdered, \$6.00; confectioners A, \$5.70; extra C, \$5.40; yellow C, \$4.85@5.35.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a	7.05
Prime steam	a	7.00
Neutral	a	7¾
Compound	a	6¾

## STEARINES.

Oleo	a	7
Lard	a	8
Tallow	a	5¾
Grease	a	4¾

## COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	a	31
P. S. Y. in barrels	a	34
Butter oil in barrels	a	37
Crude in tanks	a	29

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter, strained	a	53
Lard oil, extra, No. 1	a	44
Lard oil, No. 1	a	37
Lard oil, No. 2	a	35
Oleo oil, extra	a	7¾
Oleo oil, No. 2	a	7½
Neatsfoot oil, pure	a	50
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	a	45
Tallow oil	a	41

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime	a	5
No. 2	a	4¾
Edible	a	5¾

## GREASES.

Brown	a	3¾
Yellow	a	4
White, A	a	4¾
White, B	a	4¾
Bone	a	4¾

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb.	1½	a	2½
Cod and flank fat, per lb.	2½	a	3¾
Kidney tallow, per lb.	3½	a	4
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb.	1	a	1½
Shop bones, per 100 lbs.		a	60

## FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood	p. u.	a	2.15
Hoof meal	p. u.	a	2.00
Concent. tank, 15 to 16 p. c.	p. u.	a	2.05 nom.
Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c.	p. u.	a	\$1.95 and 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 11 p. c.	p. u.	a	\$1.90 and 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20 p. c.	p. u.	a	\$1.90 and 10c.
Unground tank, 6 and 35 p. c.	p. u.	a	14.00
Ground raw bones	ton	a	23.00
Ground steam bones	ton	a	13.50

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 85 to 70 lbs. av., ton	a	\$200.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	a	23.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped	a	30.00
Hoofs, per ton, white	a	40.00
Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton	a	45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton	a	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton	a	42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton	a	90.00

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts . . . . .	a	7
Hocks . . . . .	a	4
Dry salt spare ribs . . . . .	a	3
Pork tenderloins . . . . .	13	a 13½
Pork loins . . . . .	7½	a 7½
Spare ribs . . . . .	5	a 5½
Trimnings . . . . .	6	a 6½
Boston butts . . . . .	a	6½
Cheek meats . . . . .	a	4
Leaf lard . . . . .	a	6¾
Skinned shoulders . . . . .	a	6½

## CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar—			
Pure open kettle	4½		
White clarified	4½		
Plantation granulated	5½		
Salt—			
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15		
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.37		
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	4.50		
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton	4.00		
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.	1.25		

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	90	a	92½
Barrels	90	a	92½

## NO MUNICIPAL LIABILITY.

The suit of Armour & Co. vs. the City of Chicago for the value of cars belonging to the former which were burned during the strike in that city during the big railway strike of 1894 has been settled. Upon the verdict rendered depends several other cases involving similar points of law and aggregating little short of \$2,500,000. The attorneys representing Armour & Co. showed that the cars, which were valued at \$3,000, were fired by a mob, and that under the laws the city was liable. The city's law department contended that the work of devastation was not the mad act of a mob, but was inspired by railroad employees and boys who were not disturbed by watchmen in scattering firebrands.

The jury held that the evidence did not permit the contention that the deed was that of a mob.

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., October 30.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	62,400	53,300	31,800
Same week 1899	60,200	64,700	19,300
Same week 1898	47,800	70,400	31,600
Same week 1897	45,500	64,900	19,400
Same week 1896	23,900	30,900	18,500
Chicago	55,300	151,700	72,700
Omaha	17,900	29,500	37,800
St. Louis	16,800	30,900	6,200
St. Joseph	7,900	22,700	11,700

Total past week.	160,200	288,100	160,200
T'tl pr'v'us w'k.	175,400	311,200	194,900
Same week 1899	159,800	319,600	141,900

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	16,815	19,983	5,018
Swift & Company	8,258	11,078	6,191
Schwarzschild	6,883	3,686	2,698
Cudahy P'k'g Co.	3,358	11,207	611
Omaha P'k'g Co.	745		
Fowler	101	6,742	87
Small butchers	223	191	650

Total past week.	36,776	53,124	15,263
Previous week.	36,218	53,768	19,046
Same week 1899.	30,350	56,009	10,495

CATTLE.—During the first few days of last week there were too many cattle of the medium kind offered, running from \$3.85@4.85. There was a sort of dragging feeling, but towards the close of the week the supply of such dropped off considerably, so that they commanded a higher price by some 20c per 100 lbs. Plain, heavy, half-fed cattle were dull and neglected; in fact, a good finished animal counted for more on these days, and Friday saw the highest prices paid for the week on good beef steers. Steers of 1,285 lbs. average sold at \$5.60. Plain soft cattle ranged from \$4.65@5; were slow and dragging. Native cows were in no large supply. Some of 1,190 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.25. Native heifers were in small supply. Some of 580 lbs. average sold as high as \$5. Native bulls of 1,300 lbs. average sold as high as \$4, but by far the larger bulk sold at \$2.60@2.75. Stock bulls were in demand and prices higher. Range cattle during the entire week were in fair supply, rather dullish at the first half of the week, but closed with an advance of 20c per 100 lbs. on good beef steers. Some 1,434 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.95. Western cows were in good demand; some of 990 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.20, but the bulk of them changed hands at from \$2.35@2.75. Some Western bulls of 1,320 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. The supply in the Quarantine Division about as large as that of previous week and a very good demand indeed for all offerings. Towards the close a few steers of 997 lbs. average sold at \$3.00, which marked the highest prices paid for the week. A bunch of 220 steers of 790 lbs. average sold at \$3. A brisk demand for all offerings of Quarantine cows, the packers competing for such; a few of 800 lbs. average sold at \$2.85, and a bunch of 248 head of 750 lbs. average sold at \$2.80. 305 head of 750 lbs. average sold at \$2.65, while to be sure a good number were sold at lower prices. Taking it as a whole it was a very satisfactory market in the Quarantine Division. Stockers and feeders were in demand and brought good prices, the supply not equal to the demand. An advance of 25c per 100 lbs. on the better grades, and the commoner stocks a great deal firmer than usual. We sent back to the country this week 813 cars containing 27,400 head, against 859 cars, containing 27,968 head for previous week, and 710 cars containing 25,149 head for corresponding week one year ago. As a matter of course it does no good to boast, but it will be noticed in the past four weeks we sent back to the country 111,638 head, being some over 20,000 head more than the entire receipts of the Omaha cattle market. Only 21 cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard the past week. Outside purchasers: Hammond, 641; Armour, 393; Omaha Packing Co., 264; Kraus, 195; Schwarzschild, 155; Morris, 154, with other scattering shipments. Texas cattlemen state that there will not be as many cattle fed in the State of Texas this winter as last year.

This week's receipts: Monday, 12,830; Tuesday, 10,100; Wednesday, 11,200. So far this week very few hard finished cattle offered; the better grades are about entirely absent; among the beef cattle offered there are a good many of the soft class, and they are hard to dispose of. On Monday there was a decline of 10c, but on Tuesday the market stiffened up and readily regained the loss. At present writing it must be called on all grades a firm market. The best class of cattle so far offered of 1,350 lbs. at \$5.50. There is quite a supply of grass cattle, ranging from \$3.90@4.75. Packers, however, are free buyers. Native cows are scarce. Some heifers were sold at \$5.25, which is the top of the market. Stock bulls are strong, and the heavy fat bulls are what may be called firm and in good demand. Some of 1,000 lbs. average

sold at \$3.50, but so far quite a number have sold at \$3. There is quite enough of short fed and range cattle on the market to supply the demand, still there is no surplus. Some 1,292 lbs. Western steers sold at \$4.90. A bunch of 111 of 1,193 lbs. average sold at \$4.65. Some Western cows of 900 lbs. average sold at \$3.05, but the larger bulk went at \$3.80. Western heifer of 710 lbs. average selling at \$3.10. Western bulls of 920 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. So far the Quarantine Division has about its usual arrivals. Some good corn fed Texas offered, the best for some time past. Some 1,223 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.60, otherwise the most popular price for steers of the common order was \$3.35. Quarantine and Western cows are in good demand and sell readily, no trouble to dispose of all offerings. Some of 954 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.40, and quite a number sold at \$3. Some 600 head of 715 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. 250 head of 709 lbs. average sold at \$2.65, and some Texas bulls of 1,380 lbs. average sold at \$3.40. Stockers and feeders so far this week satisfactory, and the market must be called very steady on such.

**HOGS.**—The lowest days of the past week were Wednesday and Thursday. Thursday's market stood \$4.50@4.57½ for heavys; \$4.50@4.55 for mixed packing; 4.50@4.60 for lights. Top \$4.60, with bulk \$4.50@4.57½. On Friday there was a decidedly better tone on the entire market, so that heavys stood from 4.57½@4.67½; mixed packing, 4.57½@4.67½; lights as high as \$4.65. Tops, \$4.67½, with bulk \$4.60@4.65. Some weakness was displayed on Saturday on some grades, say 2½c, and on a few as much as 5c lower. Heavy runs \$4.52½@4.62½; mixed packing, 4.62½. Light hogs still held their own. The tops for the day, \$4.67½, with bulk \$4.65@4.67½. The week closed lower by 7½c per 100 lbs. than its commencement. For this month so far hogs have broke 67½c per 100 lbs., but they are yet 45c higher than one year ago.

Receipts: Monday, 4,270 head; Tuesday, 12,575 head; Wednesday, 11,100. Monday's receipts were not of the best quality, but the packers were hungry and at 9 p.m. all sold. Tuesday the hogs of a better quality, but it did not move the packers to pay higher prices—perchance 2½c on some specially good lot—but prices very steady for the two days. On Wednesday the market may be called lower by 2½c, but the demand good; one had to be active to purchase, otherwise the "next fellow got the stuff." Prices so far: Heavy hogs, \$4.55@4.62½; mixed packing, \$4.57½@4.60; light hogs, \$4.60@4.65; with top for week so far, \$4.65. Bulk, 4.57½@4.62½.

**SHEEP.**—Sales during past week were slow; too many thin fleshed animals on the market, especially lambs. Good mutton, however, found ready sale, and the prices could not be quoted lower on any article, with the exception of stockers and feeders, and the prices they brought were a trifle lower. Among the late sales we notice: Lambs of 91 lbs. average sold at \$5.35. 682 head of Utah of 101 lbs. average sold at \$3.70. 1,150 Utahs of 105 lbs. average sold at \$3.50. A bunch of 914 Utah lambs of 63 lbs. average sold at \$4.90. A bunch of 109 fed Idahos of 110 lbs. average sold at \$3.90, and a bunch of 694 New Mexican of 83 lbs. average sold at \$3.65. 970 head of Colorado feeders of 97 lbs. average sold at \$3.90.

This week receipts: Monday, 5,230; Tuesday, 2,731; Wednesday, 4,000. The market so far this week is an exceedingly steady one and full prices are paid for all purchases. Some lambs of 80 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.25. Some Utah lambs of 63 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. 452 Utah lambs of 63 lbs. average sold at \$4.65. 992 New Mexican

yearlings of 70 lbs. average sold at \$3.85. 878 New Mexican lambs of 80 lbs. average sold at \$3.90. Quite a number of Colorado muttons of 86 lbs. average sold at \$3.20. Utah lambs are rather numerous so far this week.

#### Later.

The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 5,000; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 2,000.

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

### Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 30.

Receipts of cattle last week totaled 7,900, a decrease of 6,300 with the previous week, which was a record breaker. Supplies for the week thus far are moderate at 4,200. For the last week or so finished beefs have been conspicuous by their absence and the range steers have not been quite so plentiful. The bulk of the beefs are running well to light weights and are short-fed as a rule. The general fat cattle market shows no change with the 10@15c advance of last week. The big end of the cow supply has been grass western offerings, with few good natives being included. The demand continues to be strong at an advance of 15@35c for the last eight market days, the canner grades selling to the least advantage. Bulls, stags and veal calves have sold about in the same notches for the last week or so. Stock cattle has been in moderate supply and the demand good from all sources at an advance of from 10@15c for the last week. Supplies in the quarantine division have been light with values fully steady with the close of last week on all offerings. Natives, \$4.25@5.60; Westerns, \$3.25@5.40; Texans, \$3.00@3.85; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.85; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.50; veals, \$4.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.40.

Receipts of sheep last week were about 11,700, an increase of 3,300 over the previous week. Supplies thus far this week have been very light. The demand for fat grades continues very strong. The 15@25c decline in the lamb trade last week was fully regained to-day, while sheep was steady with last week's decline of 10c. Feeding stock continues to rule in light supply and only fair demand. Lambs, \$4.65@5.25; sheep and yearlings, \$3.65@3.90; ewes, \$2.50@3.25; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.25; feeding sheep, \$3.30@3.60.

Supplies of hogs last week aggregated 22,700, a slight decrease under the previous week. The market to-day opened 2½@5c lower and closed steady to 2½c lower. The prices of hogs ranged from \$5.50@5.65, with the bulk of sales at \$5.55@5.60.

### RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

	OCTOBER 29.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	1,000	5,000	....	....
St. Louis	200	3,000	100	....
	OCTOBER 30.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	3,000	6,000	4,000	....
St. Louis	3,500	6,500	1,500	....
	OCTOBER 31.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	3,000	6,000	8,000	....
St. Louis	2,500	3,500	300	....
	NOVEMBER 1.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	3,000	5,000	3,000	....
St. Louis	2,700	6,000	3,000	....

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—Beef—Extra India mess, easy, 60s.; prime mess, nominal. Pork—Prime mess Western, firm, 72s. Lard—American refined in pails, firm, 39s.; prime Western in tierces, steady, 37s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 47s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 47s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 46s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 44s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 42s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 52s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 32s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s. 6d. Do., colored, firm, 54s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot in barrels, dull, 22s. 6d. Butter—United States finest, quiet, 95s.; do., good, easy, 92s. 6d.

### Liverpool Stocks.

	Nov. 1, 1900.	Oct. 1, 1900.
Bacon, boxes	7,700	11,000
Hams, boxes	4,900	6,700
Shoulders, boxes	3,400	3,100
Cheese, boxes	108,000	86,000
Butter, cwt.	8,500	10,000
Lard, tcs.	6,100	7,400
Lard, other kinds, tons	670	500

### HAVANA CUSTOMS.

The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, made public on Friday of last week the statement of transactions at the Havana Customs House for the month of September, 1900, in which is embraced the importation of live stock as follows: Bovine cattle, 18,395, classified as follows: Four hundred and sixteen bulls, 23 of which came from the United States and 30 from Porto Rico; 2,559 cows, of which 900 came from the United States and 6 from Porto Rico; 2,049 calves, of which 688 came from the United States; 13,371 steers, of which 4,201 came from the United States. No cattle were imported during the month for breeding purposes. 3,834 other animals were imported during the month, among which were 2 sheep and 1,883 swine, all of which came from the United States.

### Meat for the Philippines.

Contracts for \$50,000 worth of meat for the United States Army in the Philippines have been awarded by Major W. L. Alexander, Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes. The awards were divided as follows: Roast beef, 60,000 pounds, Armour & Co., Chicago; corned beef, 120,000 pounds, Armour & Co., Chicago, and Armour Packing Company, Kansas City; bacon in crates, 428,200 pounds, Cudahy & Co., Armour & Co., and Omaha Packing Company; bacon in ¼-lb. cans, 23,436 pounds, Swift and Company; bacon in 9-lb. cans, 23,472 pounds, Cudahy & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Armour & Co.

### The Army Ration Test.

The new emergency ration for the U. S. Army, made by the Armour Packing Co., is to be tested on a troop of cavalry at Fort Reno, Okla.

### Germany Bars Belgian Meat.

(Special from Brussels.)

October 30.—Germany has strictly prohibited the importation of Belgian fresh meats.

A rate of one fare for the round trip from Colorado points to Salt Lake for the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association has been granted by the Colorado Passenger Association. Tickets will be on sale Jan. 13, 14 and 15, with a final return limit of Jan. 22. The Western Passenger Association has awaited the action of the Colorado roads as to the fixing of rates for the convention, and probably will not follow suit.



# THE MARKETS

## NEW YORK CITY.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	17/6	25/	30
Oil cake	11/3	15/	30
Bacon	17/6	25/	30
Lard, tierces	17/6	25/	30
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	17/6	25/	30
Beef, per tierce	3/6	5/	30
Pork, per bbl.	2/6	3/9	30

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 4/; Cork for orders, November, 3/7½.

### LIVE CATTLE.

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 27.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'vrs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,868	1,036	31,413	16,192	
Sixtieth street	5,954	100	4,270	23,897	
Fortieth street					17,248
West Sh. R. R.	3,050	60		835	
Lehigh Valley	1,705				3,626
Scattering			78	51	
Totals	13,577	160	5,384	56,196	37,066
Totals last wk.	14,179	208	5,481	45,115	31,021

#### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO OCT. 27.

	Live	Live	Qrs. of
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
Nelson Morris			4,800
Armour & Co.			1,690
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger	960		4,458
J. Shambler & Son	705	1,076	
Swift & Co.			5,836
G. H. Hammond & Co.			1,508
Miscellaneous	82	95	
La. S. Dillenback			80
Total exports	1,907	1,251	18,252
Total exports last week	3,690	1,109	21,145
Boston exports this week	2,154	1,600	7,445
Baltimore exports this week	1,093		
Phila. exports this week	647		600
Portland exports this week	216		
N'port News exp'ts this week	972		
Montreal exports this week	1,754	326	
To London	4,581	326	11,630
To Liverpool	3,212	2,676	13,429
To Glasgow	688		
To Bristol	270		
To Southampton			1,238
To Bermuda and W. Indies	82	175	
Totals to all ports	8,833	3,177	26,297
Totals to all ports last week	12,274	3,981	31,490

#### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.35	\$5.65
Medium to fair native steers	4.70	5.30
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00	4.60
Oxen and stags	2.00	4.05
Bulls and dry cows	1.50	3.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.50	6.00

### LIVE CALVES.

With too many market calves on the market, trade has been slow, and prices still low and unchanged. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	a 8½
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	a 8½
Live veal calves, common	a 7½
Buttermilk	a 3½
Grassers	3½ a 4

### LIVE HOGS.

With a good demand and a fair run, prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	a 5.35
Hogs, medium	a 5.35
Hogs, light to medium	5.35 a 5.40
Pigs	5.40 a 5.50
Roughs	4.35 a 4.40

#### Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO—Yorkers, \$4.75; left, 2,341; strong, 5c higher; \$4.35@4.82½.

CINCINNATI—Active, strong; \$3.50@4.70.

ST. LOUIS—5c higher; \$4.55@4.80.

OMAHA—Strong to shade higher; \$4.40@4.53.

E. BUFFALO—5c higher; \$4.75@4.85.

LOUISVILLE—Steady; \$4.55@4.70.

PITTSBURG—Active; \$4.80@4.95.

MILWAUKEE—\$4.40@4.70.

KANSAS CITY—Steady to strong; \$4.55@4.65.

CLEVELAND—\$4.70@4.80.

INDIANAPOLIS—Active; \$4.50@4.75.

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With the market slow and the demand unsatisfactory prices have declined a little. We quote:

Lambs, best	5.25	a 5.50
Lambs, fair	5.00	a 5.25
Common		a 5.00
Live sheep, prime	4.00	a 4.25
Live sheep, common to medium	3.50	a 3.75

### LIVE POULTRY.

With the market weak, trade was light and prices show little change. Some fancy turkeys went above 10c, but the majority were poor and thin, and generally went at 8@9c. Choice ducks and geese steady. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.	a 9
Chickens, per lb.	a 9
Roosters, old, per lb.	a 5
Turkeys, per lb.	8 a 10
Ducks, average Western, per pair	50 a 65
Geese, average Western, per pair	1.00 a 1.37
Pigeons, per pair	15 a 20

### DRESSED BEEF.

The market remains very quiet with over-supply and lower prices. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8½ a 8½
Choice native, light	7½ a 8½
Common to fair, native	7½ a 7½
Choice Western, heavy	7½ a 7½
Choice Western, light	6½ a 7½
Common to fair Texan	5 a 6½
Good to choice beefers	7½ a 7½
Common to fair beefers	6½ a 7
Choice cows	6½ a 7
Common to fair cows	5 a 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6½ a 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 a 6½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 a 6

### DRESSED CALVES.

With the market no better than the previous week trade has been slow. Calves are scarce, but bring good prices. Country dressed calves still unchanged. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	12½ a 13
Calves, country dressed, prime	10½ a 11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	9 a 10

### DRESSED HOGS.

With the market steady and an increased demand quotations have ruled the same as last week. Light pigs scarce. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 6½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	a 6½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 6½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	a 6½
Pigs	7 a 7½

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With the market fair and the demand increasing, prices have ruled steady throughout the week. We quote:

Lambs, prime	a 9
Lambs, common to medium	a 8
Prime sheep	a 7
Medium	a 6
Buck sheep	a 6

### DRESSED POULTRY.

With a good demand the market was firm, especially on scalded. The proportion of fine chickens was moderate, and fresh receipts continued liberal. Western fancy scalded chickens, outside of Ohio and Michigan, were scarce, and prices held firm at 9½@10c. Dry-picked and scalded fowls were plenty, dull and weak, especially the scalded. Spring turkeys plenty and dull, nearly all lots running poor. Long Island spring ducks in light supply, and Western sell well when large and prime. Receipts last six days, 7,538 pkgs.; previous six days, 7,301 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, avg. best	10 a 11
Turkeys, spring, scalded, avg. best	9 a 10
Turkeys, spring, common, per lb.	6 a 8
Turkeys, old, average best	9 a 10
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	9 a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd large	16 a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	11 a 13
Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb.	12 a 13
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good	10 a 11
Broilers, West'n, dry-pick, f'r to g'd	10 a 12
Broilers, Western, dry-pick'd, fancy	13 a 14
Broilers, Western, scalded	a 10
Spring chickens, West'n, dry-pick'd	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, West'n, dry-pick'd, large	a
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scald-ed fancy	10 a 10½
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scald-ed, fair to good	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, other West'n, scald-ed, large	9½ a 10
Spring chickens, Western, medium weights	8½ a 9
Spring chickens, Southwestern, av-erage best	a 9½
Spring chickens, Western and South-western, poor to fair	7 a 9
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime	a 10
Fowls, West'n, dry-pick'd, large, fcy	a
Fowls, Western, dry-pick'd, average prime	9 a 9½

Fowls, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fcy	a 9
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. prime	8½ a 9
Fowls, Southw'n, dry-pick'd, prime	8½ a 9
Fowls, fair to good	6 a 8
Old roosters, per lb.	6 a 6½
Ducks, East'n & L. I., spring, fcy	14 a 14½
Ducks, East'n & L. I., spring, fair to good	12 a 13
Ducks, Western, spring, per lb.	8 a 10
Geese, East'n, spring, white, per lb.	14 a 15
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.	11 a 12½
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	a 2.75
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	1.87 a 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50 a 1.75
Squabs, small and culis, per doz.	50 a 1.00

### PROVISIONS.

With business fair on account of cooler weather, prices have changed but slightly. City fresh pork loins have declined, and West-erns are steady to firm. We quote:

#### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	10½ a 11½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	10½ a 11½
Smoked hams, heavy	a 10
California hams, smoked, light	8 a 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy	7½ a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless	12½ a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 a 12½
Dried beef sets	a 16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 a 17
Smoked shoulders	8 a 8½
Pickled bellies, light	10½ a 11
Pickled bellies, heavy	9½ a 10
Fresh pork loins, city	9½ a 10
Fresh pork loins, Western	8 a 10

### LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.50 -7.60
Pure refined lard for So. America	8.25 -8.25
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	9.30 -9.30
Compounds—Domestic	—
Export	—
Prime Western lards	7.40 -7.45
Prime city	7 a 7½
Prime lard stearine	8 a 8½
Prime oleo stearine	7 a 7½

### FISH.

The supply of fish has been somewhat lessened on account of the easterly winds, and quotations have advanced. We quote:

Cod, heads off	6 a 7
Cod, heads on	3 a 5
Hallibut, white	a 12
Hallibut, grey	a 12
Bluefish, small green	8 a 9
Bluefish, medium	8 a 10
Eels, skinned	10 a 12
Eels, skin on	5 a 6
Salmon, Western (steel head)	a 18
Salmon, silver	10 a 12
Lobsters, large	a 15
Lobsters, medium	a 12½
Spacners, live, large	30 a 40
Mackerel, Spanish, small	6 a 10
Weakfish, green	6 a 7
Sea bass, Eastern	12 a 15
Haddock	5 a 6
Kingfish, native	20 a 25
Southern kingfish	8 a 10
Prawn	60 a 75
Porgies	6 a 8
Butterfish, large	a 8
Flukes	a 5
Green turtles	14 a 16
Scallop, medium	a 1.25
Scallop, large	a 1.50
Pompano	30 a 35
Smelts, green	6 a 15
Perch, white	a 8
Bluefish, snapper	a 6

### GAME.

Grouse in good demand and firm, with very few partridges or woodcock. Venison firm. We quote:

Partridges, per pair	1.50 a 1.75
Grouse, undrawn, per pair	80 a 1.00
Grouse, drawn, per pair	60 a 75
Woodcock, per pair	1.00 a 1.25
English snipe and golden plover, frozen, dozen	2.25 a 2.50
English snipe and golden plover, fresh, dozen	a 1.50
Grass plover, frozen, per dozen	1.50 a 2.25
Grass plover, fresh, per dozen	1.00 a 1.25
Wild ducks, Canvas, prime, per pair	2.50 a 3.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, poor	1.00 a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, prime	1.50 a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, poor	1.00 a 1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	65 a 75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair	30 a 40
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, pair	25 a 30
Rabbits, per pair	35 a 40
Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.	30 a 35

### BUTTER.

Business was somewhat quiet, but as the weather is beginning to get cool, there was a disposition to hold prices firm. There was plenty of fine fresh butter on sale, but the supply was not so large for strict extras, which went at a fairly good price. Firsts were steady, but trade was not so good in lower sorts of creamery, which offered at about 18 to 20c. Fancy June creamery went at 21c, but other grades have an indifferent demand. State dairy quiet. Receipts last six days, 31,340 pkgs.; previous six days, 30,991 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	22 1/2
Creamery, firsts	20 1/2
Creamery, seconds	18 1/2
Creamery, thirds	16 1/2
Creamery, June, extras	20 1/2
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 1/2
State dairy, half-arkin tubs, fancy	20 1/2
State dairy, half-arkin tubs, firsts	19 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds	15 1/2
State dairy tubs, etc.	15 1/2
Western imitation creamery, firsts	17 1/2
Western imitation creamery, lower grades	14 1/2
Western factory, June make, finest	15 1/2
Western factory, held, fair to good	14 1/2
Western factory, fresh, finest	14 1/2
Western factory seconds	14 1/2
Western factory or dairy, low, grades	13 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy	18 1/2
Renovated butter, com. to prime	15 1/2

## CHEESE.

Trade still quiet, and the market for large cheese continues dull. Some fancy colored were sold to the home trade at good prices, but the general home trade demand fair, and but little call from exporters. Supplies were moderate and tone firm, with 11c for fancy. Small sizes in moderate demand, and sales were hard to exceed 11c. Skims quiet. Receipts last six days, 36,651 boxes; previous six days, 32,684 boxes. We quote:

State full cream, large, col'd, fancy	11
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	11
State, full cream, large, gd. to choice	10 1/2
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 1/2
State, full cream, small, col'd, fancy	10
State, full cream, small, white, fancy	11
State, full cream, small, gd. to choice	10 1/2
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	9 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	9 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice	8 1/2
State, part skims, prime	7 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good	5 1/2
State, part skims, common	3 1/2
Full skims	2 1/2

## EGGS.

The market was about the same and trade quiet. Some lots of closely candled stocks brought more than the quoted price. Fresh dirties in light supply, and while average grades moved slowly, there was a fair call for prime lots at firm prices. Refrigerators quiet. Spring packings have rarely gone over 17c, but some fancy lots were held steady at 17 1/2c. Receipts last six days, 40,542 cases; previous six days, 46,970 cases. We quote:

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Pa., fancy mixed, per doz.	21
State and Pa., average prime	20
State and Pa., held and mixed	16
Western, closely candled, fancy	20
Western, northerly sections, prime to choice	18
Western, fair to good	16
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	4.20
Western, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	3.60
Western checks, 30 doz. case	3.00
Refrigerator, early packed, choice, season's storage paid	17
Refrigerator, early packed, prime	16
Refrigerator, fair to good	15
Refrigerator, common	13 1/2
Refrigerator, dirties, prime, 30-doz. cs.	4.00
Refrigerator, dirties, com., 30 doz. cs.	3.15
Lined, Western fancy	17

## QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Pa. and State, av. prime, per doz.	21
Western, northerly sections, firsts	21

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.85-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.95-2.10c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.15c. per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/4-3 1/2c. lb.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1 1/4c. lb.	
48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4-1 1/2c. lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/2-5 3/4c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil, 64-66c. lb.	
Cochin Cocconut Oil, 6 1/4-6 1/2c. lb.	
Ceylon Cocconut Oil, 6 1/4-6 1/2c. lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 37-38c. gal.	
Rosin: M, \$2.40; N, \$2.05; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.50 per 280 lbs.	

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35 to 40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35 to 70c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	10 to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	8c. a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c. a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 25c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c. a pair

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
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Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Hoofs	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

The market still remains the same with no change in quotations. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .16
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.45
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .14
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.30
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .14
No. 1 grassers, 9-12	each 1.30
No. 1 grassers, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14	each 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips	each 2.30
No. 2 heavy kips	each 2.05
Tick heavy kips	each 1.80
No. 1 kips	each 2.00
No. 2 kips	each 1.80
No. 1 grass kips	each 1.80
No. 2 grass kips	each 1.60
Ticky kips	each 1.30
Branded heavy kips	each 1.30
Branded kips	each 1.05
Branded skins	each .80

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since the 15th inst. they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .16
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .14
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.80
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.80
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.60
Ticky kips	piece 1.30
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.30
Branded kips	piece 1.10
Branded skins	piece .85

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, tea, per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	2
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	9 1/4
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	4
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	45
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	3 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3
Russian rings	12

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	22	23
Pepper, Penang, White	19 1/2	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, Shot	15	15
Allspice	7	7
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	10	14
Mace	10	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	1.62 1/2 a 1.70
Refined-Granulated	4 1/2 a 5 1/4
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 extra	18
IX	17
IX moulding	16
IX	15 1/2
IX	15
IX	14
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the week under review has been exceedingly quiet, buyers for choice oil 45, sellers asking 40, and the business extremely limited at the moment.

In neutral lard quite some business is doing, and large sales have been made for prompt and next month's shipment.

**Business Opportunities and Want and For Sale Ads, which formerly appeared on this page are now located on page 23.**

In butter oils it is a stand-off, this country asking big prices, because seed is very high, Europe not wanting to buy large quantities unless prices go lower.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has been somewhat more quiet during the past week, though a number of inquiries in Chicago from the "far South" manufacturing centers. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.50 a 20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	24 1/2 a 25 1/2
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2 a 1.85
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.82 1/2 a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00 a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25 a 2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.40 a 2.45
Tankage, 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	20.50 a 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	15.00 a 16.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 a 7.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.22 1/2 a 2.30
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.	12.00 a 12.25
Fish scrap, dried (at factory)	23.50 a 24.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80 a 2.82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot	2.77 1/2 a 2.82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70 a 8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.40 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.80 1/2 a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.84 a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb., 48 a 49 per cent.	1.01 a 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.99 1/2 a 2.08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	36 1/2 a .37

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

During October ammoniates were held firmly; the demand was strong and prices advanced steadily. The six months and year contracts of pork packers' tankage were mostly taken by consumers, the prices being much below the extreme demands of the Big Four.

The decline in cotton and the growing estimates of the probable crop have lowered prices in cottonseed meal. The figures on this important staple article are now near the point of competition with animal matter delivered from the West to Southern interior points. This will operate as a check upon a further advance.

On a drop in price of foreign sulphate of ammonia some large sales were made on the basis of \$2.10 to \$2.15 per unit of ammonia c. i. f. New York and Baltimore, and this source of supply remains open at \$2.15@2.20 per unit, as to quantity and delivery.

Nitrate of soda has advanced, but is on the ammonia basis comparatively low figuring \$1.90 per unit.

Trade conditions are good, and contrary to the usual experience have not been affected by the approaching Presidential election. We quote: Crushed tankage, 9 1/4@9 1/2 per cent., \$19@19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10@10 1/2 per cent., \$20.50@21 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/4@15 per cent., \$22@22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/4@25 per cent., \$14@14.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.10@2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$23@24 and \$23.50@10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.15@10 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia foreign, \$2.72 1/2@2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. Domestic \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda, spot New York \$1.82 1/2.



